# The New-York Times.

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# EUROPE.

## Reported Successful Sortie by the Paris Garrison.

## Gen. Ducrot Crosses the Marne With 100,000 Men.

## THE GERMAN ACCOUNT.

## Repulse at All Points of the Attacking Parties.

## The German Armies on the Loire Concentrating.

## The Prussian Army at Amiens Moving South.

## Position of the Army of the Loire Unknown.

## The Position on the Eastern Question Unchanged.

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

### The Latest Sortie from Paris—The Marne Crossed—The Movement Completely Successful.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—It is announced that Gen. DUCROT, with 100,000 men, made a great sortie from Paris yesterday, and crossed the River Marne. The movement was completely successful. Details of the action are momentarily expected.

### The German Account of the Sortie—The French Everywhere Repulsed.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—A lively fire was maintained all last night from the forts around Paris, and this morning the garrison made sorties at various points on the Seine and Marne. The Prussian positions were attacked at 11 in the morning, and a sanguinary battle took place, in which the Wurtemburg troops were mainly engaged, supported by portions of the Twelfth, Second and Seventh Corps. The fighting ended with night. The enemy were everywhere repulsed.

### Indications of a Concentrated Movement by the Prussians—Evacuation of Various Places on the Loire by Them—They also Evacuate Amiens, Retiring Toward Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—The following dispatch from Vendome, in the Department of Loir-et-Cher, dated yesterday, has just been given to the public here: The Prussians have evacuated this city as well as Blois, Chateaudun, and Chateauneuf-sur-Loire. Today they twice assaulted Maziers and were twice repulsed. The fight lasted nine hours. The French captured one officer and 345 men. The French loss was small. The *morale* of the army is excellent.

LONDON, Dec. 1—Noon.—The French claim to have won a victory at Beaune-la-Rolande, a little village in the Department of Loiret. The victors, the French say, were young conscripts, who were under fire for the first time. They were gallant and steady. The French forces have recovered within the past few days, the following places lately held by the Germans: Besse, Nogent-le-Barnard and St. Calais, in the Department of Sarthe; Montaire and Montdoubleau, in the Department of Loire-et-Cher, and Montargis, in the Department of Loiret. [Vendôme, Blois, Châteaudun, Besse, Nogent-le-Bernard, St. Calais, Montaire and Montdoubleau are within the quadrangle formed by Orleans and Tours on the south-east, and Chartres and Le Mans on the north-west, and which has the north bank of the Loire, between Tours and Orleans, for its south-eastern side. Châteauneuf is on the north bank of the Loire, about fifteen miles east of and above Orleans, and Montargis is on the west or left bank of the Loing, about thirty miles east of Orleans.]

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE RETREATING.

The Army of the Loire is retreating. Its present position and numbers are unknown. Gen. BOURBAKI has taken command of the Nineteenth French Army Corps.

PALADINES WOUNDED AND A PRISONER.

It is reported that Gen. PALADINES was not only wounded, but taken prisoner, yesterday.

AMIENS EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS.

It is said the Prussians have suddenly evacuated Amiens, retiring on Paris. This movement is regarded at Lille as very significant. In the latter city it is believed a great battle is proceeding around Paris today.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The *Indépendance Belge*, of today, referring to the orderly retreat of the French Army of the North toward Arras, says it will doubtless occupy the great quadrilateral formed by the fortresses of the north, and which is impregnable.

### The Situation at Paris—Prospects of Peace—The German Conditions—Military Executions—A Paris Balloon Blown to Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Telegraph* this morning says that the feeling is becoming universal throughout England that the French war is rapidly drawing to a close. The apparent impossibility of combining and concentrating the French armies it is believed will soon compel the surrender of Gen. TROCHU. The London *Times'* Versailles dispatch, this morning, says that the acceptance of the Prussian conditions of peace by the Paris branch of the French Government will be required before the capitulation of the city will be received.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS IN PARIS.

The Paris *Moniteur* chronicles six military executions in its last number.

A BALLOONIST PROBABLY LOST AT SEA.

A balloon, probably from Paris, was seen late last evening over the English Channel. It seemed to be trying to make a landing on one of the Scilly Islands. A violent east wind prevailed at the time, and it was carried out to sea. It was unquestionably lost in the Atlantic.

### French Government Credits for Arms and Cereals—Export of Grain from Algeria Prohibited Except to France—A German Repulse at Etrepagny—One-third of Thionville Burned in the Bombardment.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—A credit for 35,000,000 of francs has been opened to settle actual existing for armament, and a credit of 15,000,000 for ulterior purchases. In addition to these, a credit for 1,200,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of grain in Algeria. The exportation of cereals from Algeria elsewhere than to France has been prohibited.

PRUSSIAN DEFEATS.

The following dispatch has been received here from Nuits, in the Department of Cote d'Or, dated yesterday: "An engagement occurred at Gevrey, today, between a body of Francs-Tireurs from the Department of Eastern Pyrenees, and a Prussian column. The latter were well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon the fight was extended to the village, (Nuits,) where the Francs-Tireurs were supported by the Guardes Mobile from Vosges, which came up from Beaune. The French were successful. The Prussian loss was severe, their dead strewing the road in all directions. Only fifteen prisoners were taken by the French.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Advices have been received here of a battle between the French under BRIAND, and the Prussians at Etrepagny, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss. The French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses, as well as a quantity of small arms.

THIONVILLE.

About one-third of the town of Thionville was destroyed by fire during the bombardment by the Prussians.

### Miscellaneous War News—The Surrender of Amiens—Francs-Tireur in Ambush Attack a Detachment of Prussians.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Prussian losses in killed in the battle before Amiens were 74 officers and 1,300 privates.

The French Army of the North is in a state of disorganization. The citadel of Amiens capitulated after a short resistance, in which its Commander was killed. Four hundred prisoners were taken.

BUSHWHACKING.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—The Department of Cher is declared in a state of siege. A band of Francs-Tireurs, ambuscaded in the Forest of Montargis, surprised a Prussian detachment, and killed and captured eleven.

### A French Cruiser in the West Indies.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The French man-of-war *Talisman* has returned to this port short of coal. It is supposed that she will leave again shortly, in order to intercept the German steamer from New-Orleans.

## THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

### Negotiations for a Conference Progressing at Versailles—An Early Meeting and the Consideration of a Franco-Prussian Peace Urged.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The London *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Versailles announcing that the negotiations for a Conference are progressing.

AN IMMEDIATE CONVENTION URGED.

Prominent members of the Ministry are urging the immediate calling of the Convention to settle the Russian question, and that it shall also arrange and adopt a peace policy for Prussia and France.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### The Committee of the Spanish Cortes En Route for Florence—A Deputation from Rome to Welcome It—The Bremen Steam-Ship Union Ashore on the Scottish Coast—Landing of the Passengers.

FLORENCE, Dec. 1.—The Spanish fleet with the Committee of the Constituent Cortes on board, has arrived at Genoa. A deputation from Rome has gone to welcome it. The Spanish delegation will arrive in this city on Sunday, when the vote of the Cortes and the acceptance of the Duke of AOSTA will be officially submitted to King VICTOR EMMANUEL....Three hundred and thirty of the Deputies in the Italian Parliament have been re-elected. One hundred and seventy-two of the Deputies are new members.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—All the passengers of the Bremen steam-ship *Union*, which recently went ashore off the coast of Scotland, have been safely landed.

## BROKEN CABLES.

### No Communication Yet Over the English Wires—Another Steamer Sent to the Scene—The Falmouth and Gibraltar Cables Broken.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Dec. 1.—A steamer will be dispatched from this port immediately in search of the steamer *Robert Lowe*, now engaged in repairing the cables. The latter steamer was sent out to repair the Atlantic Cable of 1866, and the steamer which is to follow will carry the information that the cable of 1865 has suddenly ceased working, and ascertain if the interruption was not caused by the *Lowe's* grappling the wrong cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Falmouth, (Eng.,) Gibraltar and Malta cable is broken somewhere between Lisbon and Gibraltar. Messages for India and the East are now forwarded overland to the Mediterranean coast, and thence per cable to Malta, to Egypt, down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

## INSIDE PARIS.

### The Elections and Their Results—The Intended Armistice—Foreign Exodus—The Question of Supplies.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 7, 1870.

The newspapers of this morning are extremely meagre in their information. One fact of note is recorded, however—the election of DELESCLUZE as Mayor of the Nineteenth Arrondissement. DELESCLUZE and MOTTU are types of the most rabid Red Republican Party. Their election augurs no good for the tranquillity of their respective quarters. With these exceptions, and one or two others less violent in their tendencies, the candidates of "law and order" were successful all over Paris. In the Montrouge Arrondissement, the Fourteenth—the most turbulent and difficult to govern, with the exception of Belleville, which has the same signification as the Faubourg St. Antoine of the first NAPOLEON—M. LOUIS ASSELINE, a well-known Republican journalist, has been elected, at the second balloting, by a majority of four to one.

THE INTENDED ARMISTICE.

The effect produced by the announcement of the failure of the negotiations for an armistice will be better judged by extracts from the leading journals than from any personal appreciations that I can offer. *L'Opinion Nationale* expresses itself as follows:

"Instead of refusing purely and simply, Prussia has expressly rejected the condition of supplying Paris with provisions during the suspension of arms. In other terms, M. BISMARCK has thought fit to accentuate, by an insolent wrong, directed to conquered France, the haughty refusal which he intended to oppose to the advance of Europe. How Europe will receive this cavalier proceeding we have no idea. It is her affair, not ours. But what we do know is, that M. BISMARCK has the trouble of rendering any hesitation impossible on the part of France with regard to her duty. Prussia and Germany refuse, for the second time, to enter upon a path which might lead to a durable peace. They open to Europe an indefinite era of disastrous calamities—wars of races, pushed to extermination; bloody reprisals; endless coalitions." The blood which is about to flow in torrents, the ruin of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Europe for a long period, fall upon the country of LESSING, of GOETHE, of SCHILLER! M. BISMARCK and King WILLIAM will have it so, sustained by the acclamation of their sentimental subjects. As to France, her duty is marked out. She must resist her invaders to the last man, her last coin, her last cartridge. Forgetting all internal discussions, Paris must think of nothing but defense and of showing to the rest of the nation, by its example, how it must conquer, and, at the worst, how to die. And now, "To arms!" "To the ramparts!"

The *Liberté* treats the subject in nearly the same tone:

"'It is now a conflict to the last man!' We have before us two months provisions, and we are ready to fight.' 'The great conflict commenced only. The great war is only at its debut.' We are told that we have lost time; this is an error. Six weeks ago we had not as many men in Paris; we had no armies; our defenders were without arms, without leaders, without clothing, without shoes. Today our armies are formed; our marching regiments have become a unity; all is organized. The war begins in earnest. Peace was possible—glorious even for Prussia, honorable for us. The National Assembly would have concluded it. M. BISMARCK would not have it so. He wishes for our death. He is like the man who, having thrown down and struck his enemy, dares not let him go for fear that he will avenge himself. He is full of hatred, but he is blind. It is not France that M. BISMARCK has thrown down; it is the Empire. France, behind her fortifications of Paris, of Bourges, of Lyons, of Amiens, is up and full of resolution, as in the memorable days of Valmy and of Jemappes!"

*Le Temps*, after treating the condition of provisions as indispensable, finishes by asserting:

"However it may be, the situation is perfectly defined. Our duty is clear. Left to ourselves, not being able to court any armed intervention in our favor, we must redouble our energy and our courage to continue the struggle."

*La Patrie* takes another point of view:

"We do not believe, for our part," says the leading article, "that this rejection of the armistice is definitive. Europe has taken upon itself an engagement, and her most serious part appears to us to begin with the note which appeared in this morning's *Officiel*. A worse pretext than that given by M. BISMARCK can hardly be imagined, in order to reach the point which, after eight days' negotiations, he had really granted as a principle. To have said eight days since what he says now, would have been equivalent to rejecting the armistice. M. BISMARCK appears to have negotiated merely to give himself time for the arrival of his troops from Metz. Neither himself nor the Powers of Europe can escape from the reproach of bad faith on the one hand and of being duped on the other. Europe, in allowing herself to be trifled with, has permitted our interests to waste away in her hands. We cannot believe that the Powers will consent to remain under such a stigma. We cannot, therefore, believe that the negotiations broken off today (and legitimately broken off) will not recommence to-morrow."

These extracts give an idea of the bad impression produced by the conduct of BISMARCK in the late efforts to bring about a truce.

Paris is very sombre this morning. Heavy November fogs overhang the city, and every one looks depressed with the prospect of the coming horrors.

FOREIGN EXODUS.

A party of Americans will leave Paris to-morrow. The English Legation decidedly abandons the besieged city, taking with it all of its countrymen desirous of leaving. The Haytian colony will also take its departure. The Chargé d'Affaires states that there will be no difficulty with regard to the nationality of his countrymen, as all who wish to go are mulatto gentlemen with the exception of himself and his brother.

QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

The Tuileries gardens and those of the Louvre, with favorable southern exposure, are to be taken for the cultivation of vegetables, under glass, for Winter consumption. The best gardeners of Paris and the environs are to go at once to work to prepare them. All the public squares are to be visited, in order to decide upon their fitness for cultivating fresh vegetables.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.

There are still 8,000 milch cows in the city, so that the young children are provided for; but all mothers are earnestly implored to nurse their own children. Thousands of Parisian women are now like RACHEL—not to be comforted. Their children are in the provinces "en nourrice," and no word from them for three months. Several of my friends have said to me, "I do not even know whether they will bring me my own child." My acquaintances at the trades places—butchers, bakers' wives and others—are nearly all unhappy from the same reason.

### Interesting Railroad Decision—The Value of an Old Ticket.

*From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 29.*

Mr. WM. P. MORONEY, in July, 1868, purchased of the ticket-seller of the Cape Cod Railroad, at Sandwich, a ticket for New-York, consisting of three coupons; the first coupon having printed upon it, "Sandwich to Middleborough;" the second, "Middleborough to Newport;" the third, "Newport to New-York;" there being no date on the ticket or any limitations whatever. Mr. MORONEY asked the ticket-seller at Sandwich at the time of the purchase of the ticket if he could go on it in the morning train as far as Newport, spend the remainder of the day in Newport, and take the steamboat at night for New-York, and received the answer that he could. He therefore took the first train for Sandwich, and giving the conductor for his passage the first coupon, arrived at Middleborough, and entered the morning train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, and was carried to Fall River, the conductor punching the second coupon, and passing him on without objection. At Fall River a new conductor came into the train, who was accustomed to the through tickets from Boston to New-York, which were limited to steam-boat trains only, who informed Mr. MORONEY that his ticket was good only on a steam-boat train, and that he must pay the fare to Newport or leave the cars. Mr. MORONEY was therefore ejected from the cars, and not suffered to return, although he then offered to pay his fare, after having protested against a rule respecting which, if it existed, he had no knowledge or means of knowledge. The case was tried in the Superior Court for Suffolk in the January term, before Judge ROCKWELL, who ruled that if the jury should find that the plaintiff had no knowledge or reasonable means of knowledge of a rule of the railroad before entering the train, he was entitled to ride upon the ticket to Newport upon the regular morning train. The jury returned a verdict awarding Mr. MORONEY $563 in damages. The defendants excepted, raising, among others, the following points: First—That the qualification of the Judge that unless plaintiff had knowledge, or reasonable means of knowledge before entering the cars, he could ride on the morning train was erroneous. That his knowledge was immaterial. The exceptions were overruled, and the following rescript sent down: The case shows that the ticket was issued by the authority of the defendant. It contains no notice of any restriction or limitation of the right which it purports to confer; and the jury have found that the plaintiff was not informed of the rule of defendants' road restricting that right. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to a passage by any regular train for passengers.

### Home for Aged and Indigent Females—Fifty-seventh Anniversary.

Yesterday eighty old ladies, with their friends and patrons, celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the "Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females" at No. 226 East Twentieth-street. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of Trinity Chapel, who also made an address. From the annual reports presented it appears that twelve old ladies have died in the Home during the year now almost ended. The youngest was sixty-two and the oldest eighty. Their residence in the home ranged from four months to twenty-nine years. Of the eighty now in the Home the oldest, Mrs. DAY, is now eighty-eight years of age and the youngest sixty-two. None are now received under sixty years of age. Three are in the infirmary, but nearly all the rest are active and able to go to their meals in the basement dining-room.

The Treasurer's report showed the annual receipts to be $10,153 57, and the expenditures $9,092 04, leaving a cash balance of $1,061 47 on hand. Inasmuch as the Home will not accomodate all who seek admission, an auxiliary society has been formed, and about 150 old ladies are clothed and supported in temporary homes by it, and each of them receives $3 a week beside. The Managers of the Home have secured lots and are about to build a new asylum with greater accommodations, higher up town, and to enable them thus to carry on and extend their good work, they ask for increased contributions and subscriptions from the friends of the institution.

### Grand Ball of the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

The second annual ball of the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association at Apollo Hall, last night, was a very pleasant affair. Prof. SINGLER's orchestra provided the music for the occasion. This organization, composed of young men from the east side of the town, has been in existence for three or four years, and meets at No. 101 Hester-street, on the first and third Sundays of each month, for debating and general intellectual improvement. Messrs. Abrahams, Brenauer, Wolff, Strahl and Fisher are its officers. The costumes of the ladies were very rich and elegant. Of course all were lovely and charming beyond expression, so that it would be impossible to mention any as the belles. At 1 A. M. there was a sumptuous repast, after which dancing was resumed with renewed vigor and continued until nearly daylight.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

### Control of It Likely to Pass into English Hands—A Company to be Formed.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Suez Canal is to pass into English hands, or at least come under English control. The Duke of SUTHERLAND will probably be Chairman of the Company.

## THE SOUTH.

### Extensive Conflagration in New-Orleans—The Varieties Theatre and Other Buildings Destroyed—Loss, $250,000—One Man Killed and Others Injured.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—An extensive conflagration occurred here this morning. The Varieties Theatre, JOHN HAWKINS' store-room, SCHILLERS's coffee-house, and LINERS' stable were destroyed. The fire originated in the property-room of the theatre. An adjoining building was damaged. Two firemen are reported to be under the fallen walls. The loss is $250,000; insurance, $100,000, in local companies. J. D. NICHOLSON, a fireman, formerly of New-York, was killed, and another man is missing. Several persons were injured, two of them seriously.

### The Races at New-Orleans—Trial of the Baton Rouge Rioters Concluded—Strike of Car-Drivers—The Alabama Fair.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—At the Metairie races, today, the mile dash was won by *John Kilgour*, beating *Lela Gresson*, *Sallie Farrell*, *Jem Mace* and *Waltz* in order. Time, 1:46¼. The second race, mile heats, three in five, was won *Sue Dougherty*, beating *Deacon*, *Captain Jinks*, *Zuzu* and *Alaska*....The importations for November amounted to $2,410,044, and the duty collected to $635,000, the largest since 1861....The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners was concluded today, and it is believed all of them will be discharged to-morrow....The street-car drivers are on a strike, but other men have been employed in their places.

MOBILE, Dec. 1.—Horses are arriving daily to contend for the premiums at the Fair; the city is fast falling with strangers, and it promises to be a great success. Capt. Moore's and Messrs. Roach's, Cottrill's, Tyler's, Shawhan's, Myers', Taylor's and Williamson's horses are already here, and others will arrive today. There will be an extra purse of $200 for the best double teams, driven by their owners.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### The Lottery Question in San Francisco—End of a Celebrated Libel Suit—Joseph Dion Sends a Challenge to Rudolphe—Steamer for China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Judge SAWYER, of the Police Court, today decided that the Mercantile Library Lottery act, in effect repealed the law fixing the penalty for dealing in lottery tickets, and he had, therefore, no power to fine or imprison for the offense, though the constitutional prohibition remained. He therefore found one GOODMAN guilty of offering to sell, but ordered his discharge from custody. Under this construction of the law, numerous lotteries in all parts of the State will establish agencies in San Francisco. The Police are making further arrests of parties engaged in lottery schemes, and the matter will be taken before the Grand Jury immediately....The celebrated libel suit of Dr. WHITE against Rev. Dr. COX for $20,000 damages for an alleged libel contained in the charges preferred by the latter as pastor against the plaintiff, on which he was dismissed from the Methodist Episcopal Church, resulted in a verdict in favor of the defendant....JOSEPH DION, of New-York, now in this city, has sent a challenge to A. P. RUDOLPHE, the holder of the diamond cue, to play three games of billiards in San Francisco, for $1,000 per game....The steamer *Great Republic* sailed for Yokohama, today, carrying 563 passengers, all but sixteen of whom are Chinese going home to spend the Winter. She also took out $324,000 in treasure, and a cargo valued at $55,000, including 1,800 barrels of flour. Mr. FRANK COLTON, agent for the Pacific Railroads and connections, goes out in her to establish passenger agencies in China and Japan.

## CASUALTIES.

### An Old Man Run Over by Cars—A Young Lady Thrown from an Omnibus and Badly Injured—A Schooner Burned at Sea.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—HENRY C. THOMPSON, an elderly and respected citizen of Natick, was killed in that town yesterday while attempting to cross the railroad track in front of the express train.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—At Monmouth, Ill., this morning, while an omnibus containing three young ladies was standing at the depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the whistle of a locomotive was blown, which started the horses on a run. The young ladies jumped from the omnibus, but one of them in doing so was fatally injured.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—The British schooner *John*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, brought the crew of the British schooner *Fleetwing*, MUNROE, from St. John, N. B., for Providence, which was burned to the water's edge, off the Isle Au Haut, on Monday last. The *Fleetwing* was laden with shingles.

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

### The Stoughton, Mass., Murderer Arraigned—Murder Trials in Maine and Indiana—Shooting Affray and Burglary in Philadelphia—An Alleged Baby-Farming Murder—Suicides.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—JOHN MORAN was arraigned today at Dedham for the murder of Officer PACKARD in Stoughton, and was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Previous to his surrender, MORAN fired four shots at the officers who were endeavoring to arrest him, and in return received a bullet in each leg and a charge of buckshot in the back. The wounds are painful, but are not necessarily fatal.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 1—The trial of EDWARD H. HOSWELL for the murder of JOHN B. LAFLIN, in Hallowell, last September, is progressing before the Supreme Court. The defense is justifiable homicide; first, because LAFLIN was guilty of criminal intercourse with HOSWELL's wife, which the counsel contended was a justification for the killing, and second, because, at the time, HOSWELL was under the influence of an uncontrollable impulse, which deprived him of reason. The verdict will probably be reached to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in the case of NANCY E. CLEM, convicted of the murder of YOUNG and his wife, reversing the decision of the Criminal Court, and ordered a new trial. Mrs. CLEM has been in the Penitentiary over a year.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—A Coroner's jury charge Dr. HARVEY G. MCINTIRE, JAMES M. OTIS and a woman unknown with feloniously contributing to the death of an infant farmed out to board, $10 having been paid in advance for its board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—"Reddy" HADLEY, a well-known rough character, shot and probably fatally wounded a tavern-keeper, named DUSENBERRY, during a fight over a game of cards today, in a house in the lower part of the city. HADLEY was not arrested....A house, occupied by PATRICK and MARY MCCULLOUGH, on Front-street, below the Navy-yard, was broken into, at 2 o'clock this morning, by four men in masks. The occupants were gagged, tied down in the bed, and PATRICK was stabbed in various places. The robbers secured $1,500 from a bureau, in the room, and departed, leaving the MCCULLOUGHS still bound. Several arrests were made this morning, and WILLIAM TROTT is positively identified as one of the robbers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—IRA POTTER, formerly keeper of a boarding-house at Narragansett Mills, North Providence, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 1.—Mrs. ANN P. NEWMAN, aged thirty-eight years, drowned herself in the Kennebec today. The cause is attributed to religious excitement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—RICHARD A. HEBBARD committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 1.—THOS. PICKNEY, suspected of having poisoned his wife at West Greece, has been arrested, and the Coroner's jury is proceeding with the inquest. PICKNEY denies the charge against him.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1.—Mrs. SAMUEL BARNES was stifled with chloroform in the street at Westfield, on Wednesday night, and robbed of $600.

### The Fishery Question—Comments of a Canada Paper on the Subject.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 1.—The *Globe* of this morning, in reference to the New-York *Tribune's* remarks, urging the immediate and peaceable settlement of the fishery question, says: "We in Canada have the impression that there is very little to settle. We already have granted very reasonable concessions, but we cannot allow American fishermen to steal our fish. American fishermen cannot plead ignorance of our regulations, from the fact that their own Government, at the commencement of the season, warned them of the existence of these regulations and of the consequences that would ensue if they were disregarded. If a reckless schooner or two from New-England chooses to infringe upon our domain, we cannot, on that account, set about tinkering old treaties or patching up new ones."

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court of this State has just decided that there is no power to confine a child in a reform school unless it has been convicted of crime. This decision will release a large number of children from the reform schools.

HARTFORD, Dec. 1.—On the way to a fire, a hose carriage ran over two women at a street-crossing, near the State House, and one, Mrs. H. C. GRAVES, wife of a printer, was so badly injured that she died in a short time after being taken to her home. She was thirty years of age, and leaves a daughter ten years old.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States District Court, has appointed Hon. GEO. H. CHAPMAN, of this city, as receiver in the case of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The alarm in this county in relation to the cattle disease increases. Mr. MOGAN EMIGH, of the town of Lagrange, reports nine head affected with loss of appetite, locked-jaws, &c. He thinks they will die.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1.—Mayor WM. S. SMITH was nominated for re-election to-night by a citizens' caucus.

### Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Dec. 1, at 11:35 o'clock:

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer. | Thermometer. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind miles ℔ hour. | Pressure of wind, Pounds ℔ sq. foot. | Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.) | State of the weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| Omaha | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| St. Paul | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Duluth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Clear. |
| New-Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very brisk. | Clear. |
| Mobile | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Nashville | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| Montgomery | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Calm. | Clear. |
| Toledo | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Just perceptible. | Fair. |
| Detroit | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Cleveland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Lake City | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Calm. | Clear. |
| Augusta | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Calm. | Clear. |
| Key West | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Buffalo | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Rochester | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Oswego | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Very gentle. | Cloudy. |
| New-York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gentle. | Cloudy. |

### Sixth Senatorial District Working Men's League—Proposed Bill to Exclude Chinese Labor from this State.

A meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Working Men's League was held last evening at Putnam's Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, Mr. JOHN R. HENNESSEY in the chair. By-laws and regulations for the government of the association were adopted, and its object was stated to be the advancement of the interests of the laboring classes in conjunction with the Working Men's Union. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Eight-hour law and repudiating the doctrine of Mr. MUNDELLA, in his recent lecture at the Cooper Institute, as being delivered for the benefit of capitalists.

Mr. J. PURDY made an address on the question of Chinese importation, and handed in the following draft of a bill to be submitted to Hon. WM. M. TWEED for presentation to the Senate:

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this act the employment of Chinese or so-called coolie laborers in any mining, manufacturing, or mechanical labor under and in pursuance of any contract made elsewhere for the same, and under the provisions of which said contract and laborers shall have been purposely imported or brought within the limits of this State shall be, and the same is hereby declared unlawful, and any or every other contract made or entered into for that purpose, or with that intent outside of this State, and previous to the introduction of such laborer or laborers shall be deemed null and void, and of no binding force and validity whatever within this State.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall hereafter, in pursuance of said illegal contract or agreement, import, introduce or bring within the State any such laborer or laborers with the intent and design that they shall be employed and serve under such illegal contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than six months or for more than twelve months, or both at the discretion of the Court.

The draft was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### American Institute—Monthly Meeting.

At the regular monthly meeting of the American Institute last evening at the Cooper Institute, four new members, JNO. J. GLOVER, of No. 220 Dean-street, Brooklyn; G. RUSH DUER, of No. 41 East Twenty-ninth-street, New-York; DANIEL WISE, No. 805 Broadway, and F. W. GRUBER, No. 708 Water-street, were admitted. The Board of Trustees reported that HUBERT APPLETON, of Brooklyn, and LOUIS HENRY AYMIE, of Morrisania, have been selected to fill the vacant scholarships in Columbia College, subject to the approval of the Institute; that arrangements have been completed for a course of scientific lectures before the Institute during the coming Winter, to commence this month, and that the balance of funds in the Treasury of the Board of Managers of the last exhibition warrants the trustees in recommending that the Treasurer be instructed to purchase $25,000 of United States six per cent. bonds. Hon. O. CLEVELAND, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the annual Fair, reported a balance in cash from the receipts thereat in the treasury of $22,000. A list of 416 persons who applied for admission to membership during the Fair was read and laid over for ballot until the next meeting, and ordered to be hung up in the rooms of the institution until then.

A recommendation that the Board of Managers have power to employ a man to transact the business of the Institute and further its interests throughout the States, at a salary not exceeding $8,000, called forth severe discussion. It was finally passed.

A committee of five was appointed to investigate that portion of the managers' report relating to the irregular transfer of their tickets by members, and report upon it. After some lesser business the meeting adjourned.

## THE TWO FAIRS.

### An Evening with Benevolent Intentions—The Jewish Bazaar—The French Fair.

The attendance at the Hebrew Fair for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, was less last evening than on the opening night of course. The concourse was, however, as large as Armory Hall could conveniently accommodate, and thus what was lacked in numbers was made up in comfort. From all sources the receipts of the Treasurer day before yesterday amounted to $51,000, inclusive of direct subscriptions. Yesterday the receipts were over $7,000, making an aggregate for the two days of nearly $60,000. The Mount Sinai Hospital, though of Hebrew name, is managed with a catholicity of feeling which entitles it to popular consideration. Patients of all nationalities are received and cared for with equal solicitude, a trait the unanimity of which will be appreciated by those who have hitherto regarded the institution as exclusively devoted to Jewish sufferers. Again, there have been few Jewish Fairs in this City. In 1860 the ladies of the Portuguese Synagogue opened a bazaar for the benefit of a society under their tutelage. Four years since a festival was given at De Garmo's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on behalf of the ladies' society of the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue; and, during the ensuing year, the third Hebrew Fair in the annals of the City was opened at Allemannia Hall. The net proceeds of the latter were over $16,000.

The present is, then, the fourth Jewish Fair which has been projected in this City, and it is confidently expected that the proceeds (net) will not fall short of $100,000, the more hopeful members of the Committee anticipating even a greater success. The building is the same that was used for the great Sanitary Fair, and has more lately been occupied by the Bazaar in help of the Foundling Hospital. The main hall is devoted to the tables, post-office, floral stand, confectionery stand, and department of restauration. The furniture department, managed by Mr. ISAAC SOLOMONS, presents a very extensive collection of articles of furniture, to which the leading firms of the City have contributed liberally.

The art gallery is under the supervision of CONSTANT MAYER, and includes a large stock of photographs and engravings for sale, besides a few master pieces, lent for the occasion of course. Taken together, the collection is a very large one, presenting in all 186 pieces. LEUTZE'S "Elaine," (from TENNYSON'S "Idyls of the King,") occupies a prominent position in the first room. A portrait of HUMBOLDT attracted considerable attention; and, for the rest, of landscape pieces, more or less valuable, the supply is exceedingly abundant. OREGON WILSON presents his "Zeda" in fee simple; and Mr. JACOB SCHIFF gives to the cause MONTIGNY'S "View of the Palisades." The remainder are simply lent by owners by way of making up a presentable gallery.

One of the features of the bazaar is presented in a modernization of the old Hebrew story, Rebecca at the Well, though lemonade and claret are post-biblical beverages, or are so supposed to be. A couple of lads of color assist the modern Rebecca to dispense to the thirsty though very modern Eleazers. A daily newspaper—one of the features of an affair of this sort nowadays—is printed and sold at ten cents a copy; Mr. MYER STERN, with a corps of five assistants, leading a very passable staff of editors. The inevitable grand piano, to be raffled for by and by, appears in the list of articles to be disposed of; and of elegant jewelry there is enough to turn the heads of half a dozen full-fledged belles. It is intended to continue the bazaar for two weeks, and possibly longer, which will give everybody an opportunity to drop in and contribute.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

As heretofore, this is an attractive centre of social gravitation, but will, it is stated, positively conclude on Saturday. The raising of the admission from twenty-five cents to $1 has somewhat lessened the number of visitors, though the receipts from admission were stated at a higher figure than on previous days. The peremptory sale begins on Friday, at 7 P. M., when the admission will be reduced to twenty-five cents to give the great public an opportunity to be present at the auction. The sale will be continued on Saturday, upon the evening of which day the grand *finale* of sharp competition is expected to occur. Receipts have already exceeded $90,000, and still the lottery-wheel is kept busy in the disposal of articles of more or less value, *objets de vertu* holding the principal place.

Though the Fair closes on Saturday, its operations will not be concluded until Monday evening; and until then the Treasurer will continue to gather in aid for the wounded in France, in this week of active battles now daily increasing in terrible ratio. The Monday evening entertainment will be constituted by a concert, or *soirée musicale*, in which Mme. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF will appear prominently. Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK assists prominently in aid of the fund, the lesser stars being announced as Miss SARA L. THOMPSON, Mr. G. HALL and Mr. S. P. WARREN. The concert will take place at WEBER'S rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and will, no doubt, meet with the success it merits, not more by reason of the cause it represents, than on account of the talent engaged. Tickets for the concert can be procured at tables No. 19 and No. 12 for the remaining days of the Fair.

### Two Good Trots at Prospect Park—Clambake and Jonas the Winners.

There was some good trotting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, yesterday, a sweepstakes and a match race forming the attractions of the day. In the sweepstakes were G. WRIGHT'S b. g. *Clambake*, M. ROGERS' b. m. *Nelly*, F. DWYER'S r. g. *Dandy*, and WHITSON'S b. g. *Jonas*. *Dandy* and *Jonas* withdrew, and after a rattling race between the other two *Clambake* came in the winner in three straight heats. The weather was altogether too cool for comfort, but the betting men gathered in force around the pool-stand and made the winner a great favorite. The following is the summary:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Dec. 1.—Sweepstakes, $800; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. Wright's b. g. Clambake | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| M. Rogers' b. m. Nelly | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| F. Dwyer's r. g. Dandy | dr. | | |
| A. Whitson's b. g. Jonas | dr. | | |

Time—2:54, 2:58¼, 2:57¾.

*Jonas* and *Dandy* were withdrawn from the sweepstakes to take part in a match race for $500, mile heats, best two in three, in harness. The contest was a very sharp one, and *Jonas*, the favorite, was beaten in the first heat. *Dandy* then was ahead in the betting, but could not win, losing the second heat, making a dead heat of the third, and losing the fourth heat. The following is the summary:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Dec. 1.—Match $500, mile heats, two in three, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Howe's b. g. Jonas | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| F. Dwyer's r. g. Dandy | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

Time—2:56, 2:49, 2:49, 2:48.

### Garnier and Cyrille Dion in Brooklyn.

Mons. GARNIER, aided by CYRILLE DION, gave a fine entertainment at Mr. A. R. SAMUELLS' Assembly Billiard Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, before a highly appreciative audience. A three-ball game of 300 points developed splendid play on both sides, the rapidity and grace of GARNIER'S execution evoking equal applause with DION'S superb cushion shots. GARNIER won by 300 to 280. DION'S leading runs were 7, 8, 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 20, 22 and 38, while GARNIER'S were 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 21, 28, 39, 52 and 67. The winner's average was 7. The opinion of the experts present was that RUDOLPHE, in offering GARNIER fifteen per cent., had put his foot in it badly. GARNIER closed the exhibition with his fancy shots, which were rapturously applauded. Mr. SAMUELLS has arranged with Mons. and Mme. GARNIER to give a *seance* for ladies on the 19th inst.

### The Triumphs of Modern Science—Lecture by Prof. Doremus.

The first of a course of four lectures by Prof. DOREMUS, on the "Triumphs of Modern Science," was delivered last evening at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The large hall was filled—many being unable to obtain seats. The lecturer commenced by saying that his object in giving these lectures was to promote the cause of science. Many of the teachers and disciples of science had, he said, recently become alive to the subject. Many of his hearers were aware of the immense wealth of our colleges, and yet many of them are suffering for money, because of a lack of interest in the arts and sciences. The subject of this, his first lecture, would be the lens and the prism. He then proceeded to demonstrate the principles of these two great instruments of science, and illustrated in various ways, the uses to which they had been applied. He also alluded to the rapid progress which had been made in astronomy since the days of PYTHAGORAS, and even since the time of COPERNICUS. The melancholy spectacle of the great GALILEO on his knees, his hand on his heart, and his hoary head bowed, compelled to swear that the earth did not move, was referred to in eloquent terms. The old philosopher knew it was a lie when he swore it, and it was most barbarous and cruel on the part of his persecutors. It was KEPLER, he said, that first demonstrated that the planets moved in circular or elliptical orbits. Next came the discovery, in the beginning of the present century, of the asteroids, Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta. Then came the great and important discovery of the planet Herschell, otherwise known as Uranus. The recent discoveries in regard to comets and nebulæ, or cloudy planets, were spoken of, and the prediction was ventured that we are now on the eve of some further very interesting and important planetary discoveries. We are in fact, he said, just at the beginning of the alphabet, as to a knowledge of the heavenly bodies. The works of God, man had only just begun to find out. A few years ago, the astronomer believed he had discovered everything which could be discovered by mortal man in reference to the planetary world. Recently, however, the astronomer had found it necessary to go to the chemist to ascertain the component parts of the matter of which the planets are composed. Hence the importance of the lens and the prism. The lecturer then proceeded to give illustrations on canvass of the sun, moon and stars, the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, eclipses, changes of the moon, and other planets.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ALUMNI.

### Seventh Annual Dinner—Speeches by Attorney-General Ackerman, Ex-Commissioner Rollins, President Smith and Others.

The seventh annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association took place last evening at Delmonico's, and the "feast of reason," "flow of soul" and "brilliant speeches," so characteristic of literary reunions, were freely indulged in. The attendance was very large, and the names of those present connect the Class of 1814 with that of today. RICHARD B. KIMBALL, President of the Association, occupied the chair, having on his right President SMITH, Dartmouth College, Senator MORRILL, Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner Internal Revenue, and Gen. HOBART, Wisconsin; and on his left Attorney-General AKERMAN, Prof. SANBORN, Mr. DORE, Chicago, and Dr. PEASLEE. The following gentlemen were also present: E. H. Kimball, Gen. Van Buren, Mr. B. Shaddock, Dr. Hatch, F. L. Homes, J. W. Jones, Rev. J. Pingy, John Ordronaux, H. N. Twombly, J. W. Howe, W. Gibson, several other graduates, besides many friends of the Association. At the conclusion of the dinner an innovation took place on the custom of former years, by the introduction of ladies upon the scene, and the only regret seemed to be that they were not more numerous, and that the reform was not carried out sooner.

Mr. KIMBALL, the President, was the first orator of the evening. He read several letters which he had received, making suggestions in reference to the best manner of conducting himself as President of the Association, and numerous other matters, and having passed a graceful tribute to the memory of the late President WHEELER, concluded by eulogizing Dartmouth College, an institution, he said, *sui generis*, whose influence pervades the hearts of all her sons, and on whose doors the words might be inscribee, *disce aut discede*.

President SMITH responded: He rejoiced, he said, in being present on this festive occasion in honor of alma mater. The honor of establishing this Association, which has given an impulse to others of a like character through the country, must be ascribed to Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER. Within the last seven years the success of the College has been very great. Seven years ago they had 230 students; now they have 438, and this increase has produced a necessity for a larger number of teachers and more extensive buildings. Within the seven years $400,000 have been donated to the College. The speaker then referred to the different educational departments of the College, claiming that they were in a most flourishing condition, and closed his eloquent speech, in the words of the old Roman, *macte virtute*.

The next toast was "Dartmouth Reminiscences," to which Hon. E. A. ROLLINS responded in a speech scholarly and sparkling with genuine humor. It was entirely impromptu, and the reminiscences of the distinguished Ex-Commissioner seemed to be suggested by the presence of some old friend scattered here and there through the room. Years have gone by, he said, and law, medicine, and all the varied callings of mankind have led the sons of Dartmouth into various callings in life, but to-night they have the pleasure of enjoying a pleasant family reunion. That man can never be poor who is rich in memories of college life. The speaker then illustrated in the most remarkable manner his abundant wealth in this respect, by detailing many pleasing reminiscences of his early collegiate life. He closed by repeating the wish of President LORD, "Let them so live that their yesterdays will look back upon them with a smile."

Prof. SANBORN was the next speaker, and passed a graceful encomium on the late President LORD.

"The Ladies, God bless them," was done full justice to by Mr. HORACE RUSSELL.

The next toast: "The Attorney-General of the United States," evoked a fine response from that gentleman himself, who seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings. He felt much pleasure, he said, in speaking on this occasion, especially as he had no judicial adversary to meet. He has never forgotten his early association with Dartmouth College. His present position in the Government is a novel one, and it cannot yet be said whether that office is well filled or not, but he can assure them that it will be his endeavor to merit the kind anticipations which their toast expresses. He then referred at much length to the celebrated Dartmouth case, and concluded by passing a graceful tribute to the influence of this seat of learning in molding the character of the community.

The next toast, "The Dartmouth Boys in New-York," was ably and humorously responded to by Mr. DANIEL G. ROLLINS, and "The Dartmouth Doctors of Medicine" by Dr. PEASLEE.

Several other toasts followed, and at a late hour, with the words of "Auld Lang Syne," sung in true college style, still ringing in their ears, the alumni spoke in trembling accents their "vale" "vale."

The following are the names of the officers elected for the ensuing year: Richard B. Kimball, President; J. Wyman Jones, John W. Bouton and John Ordronaux, Vice-Presidents; Charles A. Carleton, Corresponding Secretary; Walter Gibson, Secretary; Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., Treasurer; and John Raymond, Clarence L. Burnett, Judge H. B. Crosby and Horace Russell, Executive Committee.

### Murderous Assault on a Car Conductor.

GEORGE BETZ, a conductor on the Graham-avenue (Brooklyn) cars, was murderously assaulted, at noon, yesterday, by a passenger, who at one time gave the name of JOHN ROGERS and at another THOS. CONNOLLY. This fellow fell asleep in the car of which BETZ had charge, and in that condition reached the end of the route in Williamsburg. When the conductor awoke him, he became furious, and seized an iron hook used by the driver, with which he beat the disturber of his repose in a shocking manner. The ruffian was arrested by Officer COLGAN and taken to the Stagg-street Station-house, but he was promptly set at liberty on bail by Justice RILEY, who left the jurisdiction of his own Court, in the Western District, for the purpose.

### Equation of Payments.

The parties who competed for Prof. WARE'S prize of $10,000 to be given to any person who offered the best rule for the equation of payments, assembled at the Astor House at noon yesterday, but the judges who had been selected were unable to be present. The Chairman, Mr. HIRAM DICKSON, stated that it would be impossible to decide the question then, and it had been determined to hold a meeting of the judges on or before the 15th inst., when the decision would be made and furnished for publication. The prize would be placed in the hands of the judges to be paid to the successful competitor. Prof. WARE stated that the rule should be a mental one, which could be used at any time or place without the aid of tables. The meeting then adjourned to the 15th inst.

### Strike of Rolling-Mill Hands at Pittsburg, Penn.—A Man Brutally Beaten.

*From the Pittsburg Gazette, Nov 29.*

There was a strike occurred among the hands at the rolling-mill on the South Side a few days since, in which the employers were not interested, and which resulted very seriously to one JOHN BRADLEY. It appears that Mr. WOODS, the proprietor and manager of a mill in Birmingham, discharged ROBERT NIXON and JOHN D. WOOD, and some days afterward employed JOHN BRADLEY and another man to fill the vacancies thus created. WOOD and NIXON took offense at the proceeding, and resolved to vent their spleen against the innocent workmen who had been employed to fill the positions made vacant by their dismissal, and meeting BRADLEY on the street attacked and beat him shamefully. BRADLEY is a quiet and inoffensive man, and thinking that this would end the difficulty, allowed the matter to pass. Saturday evening he was again attacked by WOOD, who struck him on the head with a "clinker," inflicting a serious wound. In order to prevent further "strikes" of that character, Mr. BRADLEY made information before the Mayor, Saturday, charging WOOD and NIXON with aggravated assault and battery for the first beating he received, and a separate charge for the same offense against WOOD for the second beating. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the strikers.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORDS AND THEIR USES, PAST AND PRESENT. A Study of the English Language. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. New-York: SHELDON & CO. 1870.

This work consists in part of articles which appeared in the *Galaxy*, but the original papers have received many additions, and, therefore, the book cannot be considered a mere republication. It is one which ought to be placed in the hands of every young beginner in literary composition, and which may be read with amusement and profit by the most experienced writers. Mr. GRANT WHITE is never dull, and he has an absolute way of expressing his opinions which is not without its charm. Moreover, he is, we need scarcely say, a very thorough scholar, and what he has to tell us is relieved by so much humor that it is impossible to get out of patience with him, even when we disagree with him most. Like all authors who write on the proper use of our language, his own sentences are very frequently full of the mistakes which he denounces in others, and against which he in the same breath earnestly warns his readers. We might quote numerous instances of this, but we doubt whether the reader would care to follow us. To refer only to one example. On pages 22 and 24, Mr. GRANT WHITE is cautioning his readers against the unnecessary use of words derived from foreign sources—a very necessary and useful caution in its way. But presently Mr. WHITE adds a remark to the effect that it may be doubted whether the "unanalytic acceptance of a word is without some drawback of dissipating and enfeebling disadvantage." In this short sentence we have one word derived from the Greek, two from the Latin, and one from the French. Again, (on page 24,) he speaks of HORACE's "dictum" being absolute, as the rightful "arbiter," &c. Perhaps Mr. WHITE may say that it is "hypercriticism" to point out these inconsistencies. Well, if so, we can only reply that he also deals very extensively in hypercriticism. For instance, he censures ADDISON for writing "I could heartily wish," on the ground that a "man wishes, or he does not wish." But surely it is quite possible to imagine two ways of wishing a thing—one heartily, the other in a less anxious spirit. If Mr. WHITE were ill, it would be quite right to say that we heartily wished him better. We also heartily wish that he may write another book. What impropriety can there be in our giving this emphasis to our wishes? A man may surely be forgiven for saying "I wish it had not rained today," and at the same time, "I heartily wish my sick child were restored to health." The fact is that these close verbal criticisms are as likely to be wrong as right five times out of six.

Apart from all this, the book is one which we wish—we may even say, we heartily wish—could be given to every young man, and to everybody who "writes for the papers." There are some pages devoted to "newspaper English," and to misused words, which contain hints and advice of the most valuable kind. If Mr. GRANT WHITE could only induce people to reject the expressions "Sample Room"—*Samp.* is, we believe, the abbreviation now in use—used instead of a grog-shop;—"donate" instead of give; "gubernatorial," "gent," "pants," "*deepoh*" (dépôt,) "*quite* a number," and some other mongrel inventions of the like kind, he would confer a great boon on the age. The use of fine language, also, would be very much discouraged if people would only have the good sense to buy Mr. WHITE's book, read it, and apply its lessons to heart. We quote one passage on this subject, and with that commend the whole book very cordially to the reader:

> "Unless a man is a crown prince, or other important public functionary, it is well for him to have a house and a home, where he lives, not a place of *residence*, where he *resides*. From this let him and his household go to church or to meeting, if they like to do so; but let not the *inmates proceed* to the *sanctuary*. And if, being able and willing to do good, he gives something to the parson for the needy, let him send his check, and not *transmit* it. Let him oversee his household and his business, not *supervise* them. Let him reject, disown, refuse or condemn what he does not like, but not *repudiate* it, unless he expects to cause shame, or to suffer it, in consequence of his action; and what he likes let him like or approve or uphold, but not *indorse*; and, indeed, as to indorsing, let him do as little of that as possible. I have come from pretension into the shop, and, therefore, I add, that if he is informed upon a subject, has learned all about it, knows it, and understands it, let him say so, not that he is *well posted* on it. He will say what he means, simply, clearly and forcibly, rather than pretentiously, vulgarly and feebly. It is noteworthy and significant that the man who will say that he is posted up on this or that subject, is the very one who will use such a foolish, useless, pretentious word as *recuperate*, instead of *recover*. Thus the Washington correspondent of a leading journal wrote that Gen. GRANT and Mr. Speaker COLFAX expected to start for Colorado on the 1st of July, and that their trip is 'for the sole purpose of recuperating their health.' If the writer had omitted five of the eight words which he used to express the purpose of the travelers, and said the trip is 'for health only,' his sentence would have been bettered inversely as the square of the number of words omitted. But it will not do to be so very exacting as to ask people not to use many more words than are necessary, and so little can be reasonably hoped for is, that *recuperate* may be shown to the door by those who have been weak enough to admit him. He is a mere pompous impostor. At most and best, *recuperate* means recover; not a jot more or less. *Recover* came to us English through our Norman-French kinsfolk, and sometimes conquerors. It is merely their *recouvrer* domesticated in our household. They got it from the Latin *recuperare*. But why we should go to that word to make another from it, which is simply a travesty of *recover*, passes reasonable understanding."

SUBURBAN HOME GROUNDS. By FRANK J. SCOTT. D. APPLETON & CO.

This elegant volume, with its 200 illustrations, is as fine a specimen of the typographic art as any work of the kind ever published, either in this country or in England, where the subject of which it treats has long been established as one of the fine arts. It supplies, moreover, a great want, which has long been felt. The theory and practice of landscape gardening, as illustrated in our large parks and country-seats, has been singularly deficient in developing a knowledge of how to make the most of a small area, and especially how to surround our suburban homes with those rural appliances and attractive embellishments which add so much to the pleasures of domestic life. To educate children in a contact with nature is to ennoble their minds and refine their tastes. All men and women are made happier and better by cultivating a love for nature, and when its aid is called in to embellish a home, it brings with it beautiful associations and elevating influences. We commend this superb volume to every one who has a desire to improve the exterior of his home, no matter how limited may be the space it occupies.

ARE WE A NATION? The Question as it Stood Before the War. By J. M. BUNDY. With an Historical Letter by Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS. 1870.

Major BUNDY, the editor of the *Evening Mail*, has, at the request of several eminent lawyers of Wisconsin, republished a pamphlet on the question of State Rights. Though written eleven years ago, and bearing on a question whose disturbing influence is now fortunately at an end, the treatise is one whose permanent value amply justifies its republication. The author introduces what Senator HOWE appropriately styles his "great argument" in a very unassuming preface. The inquiry is distinguished throughout by great thoroughness and conciseness, and is pursued with that keen, logical acumen and judicial impartiality eminently characteristic of the author. We have seldom seen a great question so exhaustively and clearly treated within so small a compass, and we cordially recommend the treatise to the perusal of our readers.

SONGS OF HOME, selected from many sources, with numerous illustrations from original designs. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

This is a very handsome volume, beautifully illustrated from designs by FENN, HENNESSY, GRISWOLD and many other popular artists. The selection of songs and poems is admirable, and the well-known house which publishes the work has displayed its usual liberality and enterprise in preparing it as a gift-book for Christmas. It will, doubtless, be one of the most popular books of the season—a more beautiful one it would be hard to find.

A BOOK OF GOLDEN THOUGHTS. By HENRY ATTWELL. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

A new collection of good thoughts from good authors, in several languages, with translations appended. The selections are varied, and may be consulted with equal profit and pleasure by all classes of readers. The volume is convenient in size, and exquisitely printed.

## DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

### POSTAL AFFAIRS.

### Annual Report of Postmaster-General Creswell—Increase of Mail Facilities—The Franking Privilege.

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were $19,772,220 65, and the expenditures of all kinds, $23,998,837 63. For the year ended June 30, 1869, the ordinary revenues were $18,344,510 72, and the expenditures, $23,698,131 50. The increase of revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1869 was $1,427,709 93, or 7.78 per cent., and the increase of expenditures, $300,706 13, or 1.32 per cent., showing a net increase in revenue of $1,127,003 80. The increase in revenue for the year 1870, over the year 1868, was $3,479,619 85, 21.35 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1870 over 1868 was $1,268,244 98, or 5.57 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1870, as compared with 1869, was less than the increase of 1869, as compared with 1868, by $624,199 99; and the increase in expenditures for 1870, compared with 1869, was less than the increase for 1869, compared with 1868, by $666,832 72. If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000, appropriated for free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steam-ship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general Treasury for the year 1870 is $2,814,116 98, as against $3,970,267 45 for the year 1869.

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| The number of adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 468,118,445, representing | $13,976,768 |
| Stamped envelopes, plain, 45,027,250, representing | 1,297,159 |
| Stamped envelopes, request, 36,326,000, representing | 1,084,250 |
| Newspaper wrappers, 4,936,250, representing | 98,605 |
| The whole number of stamps, envelopes and newspaper wrappers was 554,407,945, of the aggregate value of | $16,456,782 |

(The increase and decrease in the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes and wrappers, are exhibited in an appended table. The increase for 1870 over 1869 was $1,395,068 50. The value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes lost in the mails was $918 30, being much less than the losses in 1869.)

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th June, 1870, 7,295 contractors for the transportation of the mails. Of mail routes in operation there were 8,861, aggregating in length 231,232 miles; in annual transportation, 97,024,996 miles, and in annual cost, $10,884,653. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail-route messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $1,470,890, the aggregate annual cost was $12,355,543. The service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes—Length, 43,727 miles; annual transportation, 47,551,970 miles; annual cost, $5,128,901—about 10.78 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes—Length, 20,695 miles; annual transportation, 4,122,385 miles; annual cost, $706,154—about 17.12 cents per mile.

Other routes, on which mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty and security"—Length, 166,810 miles; annual transportation, 45,350,641 miles; annual cost, $5,049,598—about 11.13 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 7,501 miles; in annual transportation, 6,301,593 miles, and in cost, $478,152. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local and other agents, $195,663, the total increase in cost was $673,815. The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for "special" offices. There were at the close of the year 2,169 of these, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. "Special" routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes as given above.

READJUSTMENT OF PAY ON RAILROAD ROUTES.

The attention of Congress is again called to the necessity of a revision and readjustment of the rates of compensation established by law for the transportation of mails on railroad routes. The managers of railroads insist that the pay awarded them under the operation of the act of 3d March, 1845, is inadequate to the service required, and many of them have refused, and still refuse, to enter into contracts with the Department, alleging that they will not bind themselves by a permanent arrangement at the present prices. The consequence is that on many of the most important roads the mails are carried as suits the convenience of the companies, and with but little regard to the public interest. Many complaints of inefficient service, and, in some instances, of gross neglect on the part of the railroad companies, have been made during the past year by some of the leading newspapers of the country; but, notwithstanding the most active and persistent efforts to remedy the evils complained of, very little, if any, improvement has as yet been effected, the Department having no legal control over the time or manner of running trains, except in cases where contracts have been regularly executed. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Postmaster-General is satisfied that the compensation fixed by law is not a fair return for the important services rendered by railroad companies, and hence repeats his recommendation that a readjustment of their pay be made by law, and that, at the same time, they be required to enter into contract with the Department as a condition precedent to drawing any increase of compensation.

FINES AND REDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay on account of failures and other delinquencies during the last year was $100,375 32, and the amount remitted for the same period, $28,753 25, leaving the net amount $71,622 07. This shows an increase in the net amount of fines and deductions over the year 1869 of $21,379 25, and a decrease in the amount of remissions of $15,197 74. The increase in the fines and deductions is not attributable to increased delinquencies, but to the fact that since the 1st April, 1869, the provision in mail contracts for a forfeiture of the pay of a trip when the trip is not made has been enforced, in conformity with the act of July 2, 1836. Since the adoption of this rule contractors have evinced a much greater amount of energy in their efforts to carry the mails through to the points of destination.

MAIL-BAGS, LOCKS AND KEYS.

The total number of new mail-bags purchased and put into service was 63,960. Of these, 54,000 were for the transmission of printed matter, and 9,960 for letter mails. Their aggregate cost was $106,197 50. During the preceding year the total number of mail-bags purchased and issued was 55,400, of which 47,000 were for printed matter, and 8,400 for letter mails; and their aggregate cast was $89,420.

THROUGH MAILS.

The through mail tables herewith submitted make a favorite exhibit as to the average speed and regularity with which the mails have been conveyed over the line—3,307 miles long—between New-York and San Francisco, during the year ending with the month of September, 1870. They show that of 718 mails carried through, for the whole period, to San Francisco from New-York, 573 were conveyed within the schedule time, and only 145 behind time; and that of 352 mails carried through to New-York from San Francisco, 280 were conveyed within the schedule time, 72 behind time, and only 34 of these a day or more behind time. The average time going west was 175 hours and 52 minutes, or 7 days 7 hours and 52 minutes; going east, 172 hours 44 minutes, or 7 days 4 hours and 44 minutes. The shortest time going west was 144 hours 40 minutes; going east 159 hours 10 minutes. The records from which these tables are compiled show that, generally, three mails a day are dispatched from New-York to San Francisco—one in the morning and two in the afternoon; the average schedule time of the afternoon mails being nearly 7 days, and of the morning mail nearly 7¼ days, a single train a day being run west of the Missouri River, the departure of which is arranged to connect with the train making the latest afternoon departure from New-York. From San Francisco but a single mail a day is dispatched for New-York, of which the average schedule time, allowing for the intermission of Sunday service east of the Missouri River, is about 7 days 3½ hours—only 1 hour and 14 minutes less than the average time actually attained. Between New-York and New-Orleans, the double daily service established in March, 1869, and mentioned in the last annual report, has been [illegible] during the year ending with the month of September last, one of the mails being transmitted over the South-western route via Washington, D. C., Lynchburg, Va., and Knoxville, Tenn., and the other over the Western route, via Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn. The tables show that of 363 mails carried through, for the whole period, to New-Orleans from New-York, by the South-western route, 214 were conveyed in schedule time, and 149 behind time, the average time being 92 hours 40 minutes—an excess of about 6 hours 30 minutes over the average schedule time; and that the shortest time going south was 84 hours 54 minutes. Of 363 mails carried through, by the same route, to New-York from New-Orleans, 221 were conveyed in schedule time, and 142 behind time, the average time being 96 hours 30 minutes—an excess of about 10 hours 30 minutes over the average schedule time; and the shortest time going north was 85 hours 30 minutes. On the Western route, of 356 mails carried through, for the whole period, to New-Orleans from New-York, 121 were conveyed in schedule time, and 235 behind time, the average time being 89 hours 40 minutes—an excess of about 8 hours 40 minutes over the average schedule time; and the shortest time going south was 75 hours 45 minutes. On the same route, of 308 mails carried through, for the whole period, to New-York from New-Orleans, 126 were conveyed in schedule time, and 182 behind time, the average time being 88 hours 16 minutes—an excess of about 10 hours 45 minutes over the average schedule time; and the shortest time going north was 77 hours. Compared with the showing for the period from March to September, 1869, inclusive, in the last annual report, the present returns make the average time by the South-western route to be greater than it was then by 3 hours 11 minutes going south, and 5 hours 31 minutes going north: and by the Western route less than it was then by 3 hours 33 minutes going south, and 1 hour 58 minutes going north.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The amount paid for the transportation of the mails to Great Britain, and countries on the continent of Europe, was $322,291.97, the steam-ships employed receiving the sea-postage on the mails conveyed as full compensation for the service. The cost of the Transatlantic Mail Steam-ship service during the three preceding fiscal years was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For fiscal year ended June 30, 1867 | $551,338 01 |
| For fiscal year ended June 30, 1868 | 421,774 [illegible] |
| For fiscal year ended June 30, 1869 | 336,2[illegible] |

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, the transatlantic mail service was performed by steam-ships of the Hamburg, Cunard, Bremen and Inman lines, sailing from New-York on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week. The agents of each of these lines having declined to transport the mails for the reduced rates of sea-postage established by the additional postal convention with the United Kingdom, which went into operation on the 1st January, 1870, the service was for a short time interrupted; but new arrangements were speedily concluded, on the basis of the reduced rates of compensation, for a regular semi-weekly conveyance of mails to Europe by the steam-ships of the Liverpool and Great Western Company, (WILLIAMS & GUION, agents,) on Wednesdays, and by the steam-ships of the North German Lloyd of Bremen, on Saturdays, which were soon followed by an arrangement with the Hamburg-American Packet Company, for an additional weekly service on Tuesdays, on the same terms, thus securing a tri-weekly dispatch of mails by steamers of average good speed. Formal contracts were executed with each of these companies for the conveyance of the mails during the term of two years, commencing Jan. 1, 1870, and ending Dec. 31, 1871, copies of which are annexed. In the month of July last the steam-ships of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines were withdrawn from service on their respective routes, and a temporary arrangement was made with the agents of the Inman line to convey the mails from New-York on Saturday of each week, supplying omitted trips of the North German Lloyd line; and after a period of nearly three months had elapsed, with no prospect of an early resumption of service by the steam-ships of the North German Lloyd of Bremen, I was constrained to annul the contract with that company for repeated failures, and to make a permanent contract with the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company, (Inman line,) to transport the mails from New-York, on Saturdays, for a term of two years, commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending Sept. 30, 1872, a copy of which is also annexed. At present three weekly mails are dispatched from New-York to Great Britain, by steam-ships of the Liverpool and Great Western, Cunard and Inman lines, sailing on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with an occasional extra mail by steam-ship of the Cunard line, sailing on other days of the week. When the German steam-ships of the North German, Lloyd and Hamburg lines resume their regular trips, and the new steamers, of increased size and great speed, which have been tendered by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, for the conveyance of the mails from New-York on Mondays, are placed on the route between that port and Liverpool, there will be at least six first-class weekly lines of trans atlantic steam-ships leaving New-York for European ports, sufficient to establish a regular dispatch of mails to Europe on each week day, provided the sailing days of the respective lines can be so adjusted as to secure that desirable object. The United States postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, South Pacific and Belize, (Honduras,) amounted to $120,951 88, and the amount paid for the sea conveyance thereof was $72,450 84. The contractors for the mail steam-ship service from New-York to Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) and from San Francisco to Japan and China, have performed in a satisfactory manner the full service required by their respective contracts of twelve round trips per annum; but ten round trips only have been made by the steam-ships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steam-ship Company, contractors for the monthly steam-ship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, (Hawaiian Islands.) The recommendation made in the last report for an increase of mail service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steam-ship route from San Francisco to Japan and China is renewed. Also those relative to the necessity of some legislation to encourage the re-establishment of American lines of trans-atlantic steam-ships for the transportation of our mails to Europe are respectfully renewed.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

Twelve postal conventions with foreign countries have been made during the year, in all of which there have been reduced postages—from twelve to six cents with Great Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the North German Union. A table is appended showing the reduction in detail to different countries per half ounce since Dec. 13, 1867. The reduction is as follows:

Argentine Republic, 7 cents; Australia, via Southampton, 17; Austria, German mail direct, 8; Austria, German mail via England, 18; Belgium, 17; Bolivia, via Panama, 12; Brazil, 5; British Columbia, 4; Buenos Ayres, 7; Canada, 4; Chili, via Panama, 12; China, via Southampton, 17; China, German mail direct, 31; China, German mail via England, 5; Denmark, German mail direct, 8; Denmark, German mail via England, 18; East Indies, via Southampton, 11; East Indies, German mail direct, 31; East Indies, German mail via England, 32; Equador, via Panama, 12; Egypt, via Southampton, 17; Egypt, (except Alexandria,) German mail direct, 13; Egypt, (except Alexandria,) German mail via England, 15; Egypt, Alexandria, German mail direct, 18; Egypt, Alexandria, German mail via England, 20; German States, German mail direct, 8; German States, German mail via England, 18; Greece, German mail direct, 20; Greece, German mail via England, 20; Holland, 17; Italy, 30; Japan, via Southampton, 17; Japan, German mail direct, 3; Japan, German mail via England, 32; Java, via Southampton, 17; New-Zealand, via Southampton, 17; Norway, German mail direct, 13; Norway, German mail via England, 23; Paraguay, 7; Peru, via Panama, 12; Portugal, via England, 17; Roman or Papal States, German mail direct, 13; Roman or Papal States, German mail via England, 39; Russia, German mail direct, 8; Russia, German mail via England, 20; Sandwich Islands, 4; Spain, via England, 17; Sweden, German mail direct, 10; Sweden, German mail via England, 20; Switzerland, 32; Turkey, German mail direct, 20; Turkey, German mail via England, 20; United Kingdom, (England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales,) 18; Uruguay, 7; Vancouver's Island, 4.

Since the 1st of January, 1870, all direct postal intercourse with France has been suspended, in consequence of the abrogation of the postal convention with that country, and no progress has since been made in the negotiations for a new convention. It is hoped, however, that a satisfactory arrangement may be agreed upon with the Government of France, when peace shall be re-established within her borders.

FREE DELIVERY.

The free delivery system has been in operation during the year in fifty-one of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of letter-carriers | 1,362 |
| Mail letters delivered | 97,811,831 |
| Local letters delivered | 21,797,649 |
| Newspapers delivered | 27,867,023 |
| Letters collected | 97,791,046 |
| Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses | $1,230,079 85 |
| Postage on local matter | 681,864 70 |

This shows the following increase, as compared with last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letter-carriers | 116 |
| Mail letters delivered | 17,740,773 |
| Local letters delivered | 3,417,022 |
| Newspapers delivered | 5,912,125 |
| Letters collected | 7,906,037 |
| Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses | $46,164 54 |
| Postage on local matter | 15,097 28 |

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The whole number of letters received at the Dead Letter Office during the year was 14,152,460, of which 220,415 were foreign letters; 22,321 letters contained money in sums of $1 or more, amounting to $92,867 82. Of this amount $77,116 22 was delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 22,944 letters contained money in sums of less than $1, amounting to $5,793 60, of which $5,058 72 was delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 17,860 letters contained checks, drafts, deeds, &c., to the nominal value of $3,075,544 90, of which $2,963,400 02 was restored; 312,584 letters were detained for postage not prepaid; 68,123 letters were misdirected; 3,015 had no address whatever.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money-order offices in operation during the last fiscal year was 1,694, of which nine were established May 2, 1870. On the 1st of August, 1870, 386 additional offices were created, and four offices were discontinued, so that the whole number now in operation is 2,076. Most of these new offices were established in the Western States, where a constant increase of population and material resources produces a corresponding demand for the facilities afforded by the money-order system for the safe and expeditious transfer through the mails of small sums of money.

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|---|---|
| The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 1,671,253, of which the aggregate value was | $34,054,184 71 |
| The number paid was 1,675,223, amounting in value to | 33,658,740 27 |
| To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the remitters | 269,184 52 |
| Total payments | $33,927,924 79 |
| Excess of issues over payments | 126,259 92 |

The magnitude of the operations of the money-order system is well illustrated by the statement that, at the City of New-York alone, the orders issued during the last year amounted to $650,258 39; the orders paid, to $3,871,516 11; the remittances received from Postmasters, to $6 987,888, and the drafts of Postmasters paid, to $3,430,581. The Postmaster-General remarks: In my last annual report additional legislation was recommended to authorize the extension of the money-order system to the stations of sub-post-offices in the large cities. A bill containing a provision to that effect was introduced into the House of Representatives during the last session, but was not acted upon. The reasons which induced me to make that recommendation have already been stated, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. The establishment of the money-order business at Post-office stations would, undoubtedly, prove a substantial advantage, as well as a great convenience, to residents of large cities and their correspondents. I therefore renew the suggestion that the law relating to the money-order system be so far modified as to permit the Postmaster of any city which the Postmaster-General may designate to issue and pay money-orders at the stations or sub-offices in the same manner as at the main office. An international money-order system for the exchange of postal orders between the United States and Switzerland was put into operation Sept. 1, 1869. From that date to the close of the fiscal year, the number of orders issued in this country payable to beneficiaries in Switzerland was 728, of the aggregate value of $22,189 70; and the number of orders paid in this country for sums remitted from Switzerland was 665, amounting in value to $20,450 92. The fees received amounted to $527 46, and the expenses to $94 77, leaving a net revenue to this Department of $432 49. Negotiations are now in progress for the establishment of an international exchange of postal orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is hoped that a system of that kind will soon be inaugurated, and that it will prove highly advantageous to the people of both countries.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On this subject Mr. CRESWELL says: In the annual report of December, 1869, and in my letter dated Feb. 26, 1870, addressed to Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in reply to two resolutions of the Senate asking for information, I had the honor to present my views at length concerning the franking privilege. In both these communications I argued against the longer continuance of that evil, and earnestly recommend its immediate and absolute repeal. My experience in the administration of the Post-office Department for the past year has strengthened my convictions, and has induced me again to call the attention of Congress to the great abuses which have grown to be a part of the system, and to the uncompensated burdens which it imposes upon the service. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the franking privilege were repealed, and all matter passing through the mails charged with its fair share of postage, the Department would, in a short time, become self-sustaining. This assertion, when made heretofore, was warmly denied, and nothing was left but a resort to a demonstration by figures. As has been already stated, the deficiency for the last year has been reduced to $2,814,116 98. Accurate accounts of the cost of free matter dispatched through the mails were ordered to be kept by all Postmasters, for the six months beginning 1st January, and ending June 30 last, and the returns which have been received are now being arranged and tabulated for submission to Congress. I regret that, owing to numerous inaccurate and incomplete returns, and the failure of many Postmasters to make any report, it has been impossible, with the limited number of clerks employed in the Department, to present the results in detail with this report. Enough is known, however, to enable those who are most familiar with the work to express the opinion that the actual returns will show the aggregate cost of free matter for the year to be fully equal to the above-mentioned deficiency. The term during which accounts were kept was confined to the first half of the year, when few elections were held, and when only a small portion of the public documents are transmitted. Should the amount of franked matter be accurately ascertained during a Presidential canvass, and subjected to the postage charged upon other like matter sent by private individuals, I am convinced that the average cost per annum would be greatly enhanced. My anxiety to make the Department self-sustaining arises from a strong desire to reduce, equalize, and make uniform the rates of postage. During the year 1870, the amount derived from letter postage was $16,771,928 70, and the amount from newspapers and pamphlets was only $984,332 99; and yet the weight and bulk of newspaper mails are at least nine or ten times greater than those of letter mails. This shows that while newspapers are charged much less than the cost of their manipulation and transmission, letters are charged much more, and that the postage on letters should in fairness be reduced as soon as the finances of the Department will permit. If letter postage could be reduced from three to two cents, I am sure that the increased correspondence thereby stimulated would in a few years compensate for any temporary loss of revenue, and that many mistakes and vexatious delays would be avoided by the uniform rate for all distances which would thus be established. I despair, however, of securing any further reduction of letter postage as long as the franking privilege shall be permitted to impose upon the Department an irremediable deficiency. It is not intended to intimate that there should be an increase of postage on newspapers. On the contrary, it is the duty of Government, as part of its work of beneficence, to aid in the education and elevation of the people by carrying newspapers as cheaply as possible; and hence I am of opinion that the present rates are not too low. Nor do I object to the free transportation of newspapers to regular subscribers in the counties of their publication, as now authorized by law. Their conveyance without charge does not interfere with the speedy and regular transmission of the mails. They are usually dispatched at the county towns, and always stop within the boundaries of their own counties. They are so evenly distributed over the whole country that practically they cause no inconvenience, or injury, or delay. There is but one change that I deem desirable in the treatment of newspapers, and that applies only to those sent to points outside the counties of their publication. I would require the postage on printed matter, in all cases, to be prepaid by stamps. The law allowing the postage to be paid in money by subscribers at the office of delivery, is a departure from the accepted theory of post-office management, and subjects the Department to heavy losses.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS.

My attention has been directed to the new system of "correspondence," or "post cards," lately adopted by North Germany and by Great Britain, for facilitating letter correspondence, and already extensively used in those countries. These cards are made of good stiff paper, of convenient form and size. The front or face of the card is ruled for the insertion of the address, and bears the post-office stamp. On the reverse side there is room for a short letter or message, which may be printed or written in pencil or ink. They require no folding or envelope, are specially adapted for circulars or short communications, and are furnished to the public at the value of the postage-stamp impressed upon them, which is in Great Britain half a penny, being one-half the established inland letter rate of postage. The advantages claimed by their use consist in increased celerity and ease of business and social intercommunication, by dispensing with much of the ordinary epistolary form and appliances, and by having always at hand, ready for use at any moment—in the street, on a journey, or in places where pen, ink, paper, and envelopes are not accessible or readily obtainable—the essentials for a letter. For many messages where the telegram is now used—such as orders, invitations, inquiries, or other requirements of business or social life—these cards would be welcomed by the public as a simple, inexpensive and convenient means of intercourse. They would create a new postal business, augment the number of correspondents, and greatly multiply the occasions and opportunities for writing. The want has been long felt of some such prompt and easy mode of communication by mail, adapted to the convenience and habits of business men, as well as of that large class of persons who have not the time or the inclination to write formal letters, and therefore seldom make use of the mails. Believing that the employment of these cards would be beneficial to the public, and result in a large increase of correspondence, I respectfully recommend that authority be given by law for their introduction into our postal service, at the rate of one cent each, including the cost of the card, as a first step toward a general reduction of our domestic letter postage.

CODIFICATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The bill "to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," introduced at the last session by Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, and referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, is recommended to the favorable consideration and action of Congress. This bill contains the revised code of postal laws, as simplified, arranged and consolidated by the commission appointed to revise and consolidate the statute laws of the United States, with such necessary amendments as were suggested by the committee of experienced postal officers designated by me to make a careful and thorough examination of the report of the Commission, to verify its accuracy, and to harmonize its details with the practical workings of our postal system. The code, as revised and amended, has been carefully examined and approved by the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and it is expected that the bill containing its provisions will be called up for action at the earliest opportunity after the assembling of Congress. Its preparations has been a work of great care and labor, and its enactment by Congress will furnish a condensed, simple, and convenient arrangement of the laws relating to the Post-office Department. I consider it very important to pass this act at the present session of Congress, in order that, if any additional legislation may be found necessary to perfect its practical operation, it may be secured before the close of the session.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, he renews his recommendation for an increase of the compensation of his assistants. In his judgment the three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the superintendents of foreign mails and of the money-order system, should each receive an annual salary of $4,000.

## OTHER REPORTS.

### Report of the Indian Commissioner.

Commissioner PARKER makes the gratifying statement that since his last annual report our relations with the various Indian tribes have been as favorable as could be expected. No serious outbreaks or demonstrations of hostility, threatening to involve any tribe in a war with the Government, have occurred, and it may be truly asserted that quiet has generally prevailed among them. The exceptions are very few, and with these the prospect is that by judicious management a more hopeful and promising condition of affairs will exist in future.

THE PIEGAN SLAUGHTER.

Those with whom, perhaps, the greatest trouble has been had are the Piegan Indians, a band of the Blackfeet nation, who range in Montana and across into the British possessions. Some of them were guilty, in the Summer and Autumn of the last year, of frequent depredations upon the property and citizens of Montana, and had committed several murders, and consequently the small military force then in Montana was largely increased, and in the Winter following it was thought necessary to undertake a campaign against the tribe, but principally against the Piegan band, who were the greatest offending party. The command, which was under Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. M. BAKER, United States Cavalry, attacked a camp of this band, RED HORN being their chief, on the 23d of January last, on Maria's River, the result of which was the killing of 173, among whom were, it is reported, many women and children. As the conduct of the military on this occasion has been severely animadverted upon by part of the public Press, and by persons in official capacity, as well as by private individuals, the Commissioner thinks it is but just to the officer in command that his version or statement of the matter should be received and impartially considered. He remarks in his report to Gen. SHERMAN that of the number killed 120 were able-bodied men and fifty-three women and children; that of the captives afterward released there were 140 women and children, and he declares his belief that every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that the killing of women and children was accidental and unavoidable. Although the consequences were deplorable, yet they were effectual in completely subduing the Indians, and the entire nation has since not only been quiet, but solicitous to enter into arrangements for permanent peace and good behavior in the future.

RED CLOUD'S PEOPLE.

Difficulties were apprehended early in Spring with many wild Indians of the Plains, particularly with those who had hitherto refused to live within the reservations provided for them. A third of the great family of Sioux, under the leadership of the notorious RED CLOUD, refused to locate within the bounds of their reservation, but continued to roam over and occupy the North eastern part of Wyoming Territory and North-western Dakota, the region known as Powder River and Big Horn Valley. They were to a great extent disaffected, and claimed the right to hold and control that entire country. But, notwithstanding the attitude assumed, they have up to this time as a body remained as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances, a few murders and depredations only being charged against some of the lawless and ungovernable. The visit of RED CLOUD and his chiefs to Washington and the North had a good result, for the leader has become a most ardent and determined friend of peace in that country, and there is reason to believe that he is exercising a good influence among those who are inclined to hostilities against the whites. The Commissioner thinks it a wonder that we have not another war on our hands, considering the provocation given thereto by those of the Big Horn Mining Expedition, whose avowed object was the exploration of the country forming the northern portion of Wyoming Territory. A conflict between the Indians and the whites was only prevented by the action of the Government in forbidding the starting of the expedition. As it was there was some trouble, in which a number of both Indians and whites were killed.

THE NEW-MEXICO INDIANS.

Our relations are still unfriendly with the Utes of Colorado and New-Mexico. They are dissatisfied with the treaty of March 2, 1868, and refuse to be on their reservations. The Commissioner recommends that something be done by Congress in their case, and that authority be given to aggregate the bands in question in some district in New-Mexico which will be satisfactory to them. Other bands in New-Mexico are friendly and generally contented, but suffer for want of shelter and proper food and clothing. The Commissioner recommends that their lands be properly cared for by the Government through appropriations, and that as soon as practicable they should be placed upon a reservation and furnished with whatever may be required to enable them to become self sustaining.

THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

Against the Kiowas and Comanches in the north-west of Indian Territory, the Commissioner thinks there is just cause of serious complaint, and that severe punishment should be meted out to them for the crimes they have committed in the face of their solemn treaty obligations and the forbearance and kindness of the Government. He says:

> "They have been guilty the past year of several murders and outrages in Indian territory, and even within the limits of their own reservation, and have raided time and again into Texas, killing citizens thereof, capturing women and children and stealing stock, and have set at defiance the military, audaciously inviting them out to battle. The Indian Bureau is powerless to prevent these raids. The spirit that prompts them is vicious and incorrigible, and should be dealt with summarily. These Indians claim to be friendly, and assign as a reason for their cruelty against the citizens of Texas that the people are not part of the United States, and hence they believe war upon them to be perfectly proper. In my judgment they know better, and if they do not, such lessons should be taught them as will deter them from a renewal of their crimes. I know no way to check this marauding spirit except to place all of them under the control of military power until they shall have learned to be friendly with the whites, and shall have satisfactorily shown that they are determined in good faith to keep their solemn promises of peace, and to respect the persons and property of all citizens. I would recommend the establishment of a cordon of military posts on the line of the frontier of Texas, from the southern boundary of the Chickasaw country westwardly as far as may be necessary, to prevent their raiding into said State."

INDIAN COUNCILS.

The various Indian tribes in Indian territory were the past Summer notified that Congress had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of the General Council provided for in the treaties with the Cherokees and other tribes, concluded in 1866. Representatives of the several tribes accordingly met at Ocmulgee, in the Creek country, in the latter part of September last, but as all the tribes were not represented, an adjournment until the 5th of December next was agreed upon. The action of Council, so far as any policy is indicated by its proceedings, augers very favorable results. Too much importance cannot be given to the consideration of a measure which promises to be of incalculable benefit to them and their posterity. Should the Council be conducted on the principles contemplated in the treaties of 1866, it cannot but contribute to advancement in all that constitutes a prosperous and happy people of all the tribes now inhabiting Indian territory, and be potent in its influences upon the tribes in more remote sections of our country. One important result will be the establishment of more intimate relations with each other, the recognition of bonds of common brotherhood, and perhaps a confederation which will be tantamount to and be accepted by Congress as a territorial government for Indian territory.

THE APACHES UNTAMABLE.

No appreciable progress has been made in taming and conciliating the wild and warlike Apaches of Arizona. Their thirst for rapine and blood seems unquenchable. It is claimed by persons who doubtless are cognizant of the fact, that the Roman Catholic clergy are the only class of men they will not molest, and to whose counsels alone they will listen. If this be true, it is certainly worthy of consideration whether the encouragement of the Government should not be given to the clergy of that faith who may be disposed to befriend this people, to enter upon the work and use their best endeavors to subdue the untamed and warlike nature of these Apaches, and to induce them to abandon their roving and predatory habits, to settle down in some industrial pursuit, and to enter into and maintain friendly relations with the whites.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

It is worthy of notice that while the greater number of the tribes still adhere to the customs and manner of life of their fathers, others, under the practical workings of that civilization to which their minds have been directed by the efforts of the Government and philanthropists, are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their elevation to the dignity of citizenship, and that they will sustain creditably that relation whenever they shall assume it. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas are those who have already abandoned tribal organization and taken upon themselves the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and there are others prepared for the change. The policy of giving every Indian a home he can call his own is a wise one, as it induces a strong incentive to him to labor and make every effort in his power to better his condition. The progress of the Indians during the past year in education, in agricultural and general industrial pursuits, is not very marked, yet there is reason to believe that it has been steady. There has been an increased willingness to engage in the cultivation of the soil, and the desire to have schools established among those destitute of them, and for these reasons additional assistance and facilities to carry on farming operations and schools should be furnished to those who have been to some extent heretofore provided for.

THE NEW POLICY.

The Society of Friends' policy has been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under them. The military gentlemen also, who last year were detailed for duty as Indian Agents, by direction of the President, have faithfully, and with much credit to themselves, efficiently managed the trust devolved upon them, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be continued in the service. The Presidential plan of inaugurating a greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the Indians by the appointment of Friends to some of the superintendencies and agencies, has proven such a success that when Congress, at its last session, prohibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, thereby practically relieving those who were detailed for duty as Indian Superintendents and agents, the President at once determined still further to carry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in the great work of civilizing the Indians. Most of the religious organizations promptly responded, heartily indorsing the proposition, and agreeing to assist in its execution. Men of their designation have been appointed agents, some of whom have gone out to their respective agencies, while others are preparing to do so. The Commission earnestly hopes that the country generally will approve the course adopted, and give it all the support necessary.

TROUBLES FROM RAILROADS.

The rapid construction of railroads branching into every section of the country, is a matter of serious import to the Indians generally. Grants of land given by Congress in aid of roads in the West must inevitably and unavoidably interfere with many Indian reservations. A diversity of opinion exists among the various tribes of the Indian Territory by reason of the projected roads north, south, east and west through that Territory. Other roads in the South, aiming to reach the Pacific will, of necessity, pass through immense tracts of Indian country, or country claimed by them. So with the Northern Pacific, which road must necessarily pass through several reservations, the quiet possession of which is guaranteed to the Indians by the solemn faith of treaties. Other roads are projected through the great Sioux district. The Sioux are the most powerful and warlike tribe of Indians in the United States, and their persistent and determined opposition to railroads is well known. Any attempt, therefore, to penetrate the country in this way must produce a collision. These are matters which should receive the attention of the authorities of the Government and Congress, and such steps be early taken as will avoid all difficulty.

### Report of the General of the Army.

Gen. SHERMAN's report shows the distribution of the army, its strength, refers to the relations of the civil and military authorities and the discipline of the troops, and alludes to the examinations of small arms during the past year. The geographical territory of the United States is now divided into ten departments, and these are grouped into four military divisions.

The Military Division of the East is commanded by Major-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, and is composed of the Department of the East, Brig.-Gen. I. McDOWELL, and the Department of the Lakes, Brig.-Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

The Military Division of the South is commanded by Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, and is composed of the Department of the South, Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, and the Department of Texas, Col. J. J. REYNOLDS.

The Military Division of the Missouri is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, and is composed of the Department of Dakota, Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK; Department of the Platte, Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, and the Department of the Missouri, Brig.-Gen. JOHN POPE.

The Military Division of the Pacific is commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, and is composed of the Department of the Columbia, Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY; the Department of California, Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, and the Department of Arizona, Col. GEO. STONEMAN.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

According to the latest returns, the regular army is composed of 2,488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men. Under the operation of the act approved July 15, 1870, the number of officers is rapidly decreasing, so that by the 1st of January it will reach the legal standard, 2,277. Of enlisted men the present number is made up as follows: Ten regiments of cavalry, 9,892; five regiments of artillery, 4,300; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 16,986; total troops of the line, 31,178. In addition to which are five companies of engineer troops, 560; permanent recruiting parties and recruits, 1,629; enlisted men of ordnance, 706; West Point detachment, 261; signal detachment, 82; hospital stewards, 333; ordnance sergeants, 121—3,692; making a grand total of 34,870. By the same act this number must be reduced by the 1st of July, 1871, to the limit of 30,000.

Gen. SHERMAN concurs with Gen. HALLECK that the duties of soldiers in assisting the civil authorities in maintaining peace, collecting the revenues, &c., should be more clearly defined than at present. He thinks the soldiers ought not to be expected to make individual arrests, or to do any act of violence, except in their organized capacity as a *posse comitatus*, duly summoned by the United States Marshal, and acting in his personal presence.

DISCIPLINE OF THE TROOPS.

During the past year the Department Commanders have given great attention to the instruction and discipline of their troops. In this connection, Col. J. J. REYNOLDS, in Texas, objects, and with good reason, that he is forced to use his men a great portion of their time as laborers on public buildings, roads, and at other work which disqualifies them as soldiers, besides preventing them from scouting on the frontier as much as would otherwise be the case. As a matter of course, soldiers must labor in taking care of themselves, and of their necessary supplies, but to build permanent works or roads, in which they have but a partial interest, is a kind of labor that ought not to be imposed on our reduced establishment. I would advise the Secretary of War to prescribe some plain rule, drawing a clear distinction between these two kinds of labor, and to publish it to the army in orders or regulations, so that it would enter into the contract of enlistment, and soldiers would not, as they frequently do, plead this cause as a justification of desertion. During the past year the troops have been well supplied in all respects, and have been paid regularly every two months. Gen. AUGUR's recommendation that the troops be paid at shorter intervals is worthy of every consideration, for it is known that pay-day, coming so seldom, is apt to be considered a sort of holiday, and not unfrequently results in disorders such as recently occurred at Provo City, which reflect upon the usual good fame of the army.

SMALL ARMS.

The General concurs with the recommendation of the board of officers assembled at St. Louis, to examine into and report on the best small arms and equipments for the army, and also to prepare a system of tactics for all arms of service. The recommendation of the Board was strongly in favor of the Remington system, and he, therefore, suggests to the Secretary that he await the result of the tests he has already ordered, before incurring the expense of the alteration of a second 50,000 Springfield muskets. All officers agree that the present musket is an admirable weapon, but the breech-block is not suited to a carbine, and it is entirely out of the question for the pistol, whereas the Remington system is equally suited to all, so that we could have identically the same calibre and cartridge for all arms, a matter of infinite importance in action, and especially so for our troops, who are often detached from their own baggage for months, and come in for a resupply of ammunition at posts where they often find no cartridges suited to their special weapons. The Remington is already adopted by the navy, and this is an additional reason for its adoption in the army, for in combined operations both arms and ammunition could be mutually interchanged.

In conclusion Gen. SHERMAN says: The time is most opportune for the adoption of any improved system of tactics for all arms of the service, but before any steps are taken for their adoption, I recommend that some compensation be given to Gen. UPTON for the use that has been made of his system of infantry tactics, that has been heretofore adopted and used by the infantry. I would also merely renew a former recommendation, that reasonable annual appropriations be asked for barracks, both to replace the unhealthy casemates of our sea-coast forts, and to shelter from the weather the men whom the national necessities force us to station in the dreary and inhospitable regions of the interior of the continent.

### Report of Gen. Pope.

Gen. POPE's report is dated at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. 31, 1870, and it will accompany Gen. SHERMAN's. In the first part the details of the several raids of the Indians on working parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and elsewhere, and on settlers in his department, are given; and the gross carelessness of the working parties along the railroad are severely commented upon. The fact that they were often distributed along forty miles of road, without arms or preparation of any kind offered an irresistible temptation to the Indians. He thinks it hardly necessary to say to the Division Commander that a large part of these Indian raids and murders is due to this extreme recklessness and disregard of common sense and every-day experience on the part of the whites. It is not possible to correct these things, nor can it be expected that troops will be found at all times, and at every point of this vast frontier, where irresponsible and reckless white people choose to appear. He fears that the troubles with the Apaches in New-Mexico are likely to continue, and he doubts, from the character of these Indians, whether they can be brought to live upon a reservation at all, unless, indeed, they be furnished with everything they covet.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The relations between the army and the agents of the Indian Bureau are also discussed at length. These, he says, were established by the Government, and that so long as both parties literally observe them, there need be no conflict or controversy. He thinks it may be safely doubted, however, whether such a relation is best for such Indians as the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches. The country assigned to these Indians as reservations is of immense extent and quite unsettled. The reservations of the Kiowas and Comanches is very near the frontier settlements of Texas, upon which these Indians have been accustomed to depredate for years. The military authorities, having no jurisdiction whatever within the reservation, are powerless to prevent an organization of the Indians for hostile movements, or to arrest such movement until the parties concerned have passed beyond the limits of the reservation. In other words, the Indians on these reservations may hold council after council, devising means and determining plans for raids upon the settlements north and south, and may accumulate everything needful for them, and may march off from their encampment on hostile expeditions, and yet the military authorities at hand in the neighborhood, fully possessed of all the facts, and knowing well the active persons concerned in organizing the raid, can neither arrest these persons nor in any manner interfere with the expedition until it shall have passed beyond the limits of the reservation. Having in this manner prepared everything for the raid, and having the choice of any of the numerous exposed points of the settlements north and south to attack, their first move must be successful, and occasion severe injury to the places and people attacked. It is only then that troops can be used, and they generally too late to accomplish anything except fruitless pursuits. In very many cases such expeditions could be wholly prevented by arresting for the time the active persons engaged in getting them up, or by seizing and keeping for a while the ponies of the tribe or tribes concerned. It seems to me that such obvious and peaceful means of entirely frustrating hostile expeditions of Indians, attended with such destruction and such nameless horrors, ought to be in the power of the military to use. I could wish, he says in conclusion, that the War Department would publish some general orders setting forth fully the exact relations between the military authorities and the Indians and their agents, in order that military commanders, at least, might be spared misapprehension and unjust censures from the members of their own arm of the public service.

THE VARIOUS TRIBES.

Regarding the various tribes Gen. POPE says: "The Arapahoes have, almost to a man, been peaceful during this year; the Cheyennes, as a body, have, I believe, also been peaceful. The Kiowas have been altogether the worst Indians we have had to deal with. I think it almost certain that nearly all, if not quite all, of the depredations and murders committed south of the Arkansas River, since May 1, are to be charged to this tribe. They are now, as they have been for twenty-five years past, the most faithless, cruel, and untrustworthy of all the Indians of the Plains. The Comanches have joined them, however, in the depredations committed in Texas, which these Indians can never be made to understand is embraced in any treaty with the settlements. In danger from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are the settlements of Western and South-western Kansas, along the Arkansas River, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the Saline, Solomon and Republican Rivers. The eastern settlements of Colorado and New-Mexico may also be said to be exposed to these Indians, though not so much. The Utes, occupying a large part of Colorado and Northern New-Mexico, have always been peaceful, and unless molested and wronged, are likely to remain so. Much the same thing may now be said of the Navajoes. The Apaches, occupying all Southern New-Mexico, on both sides of the Rio Grande, as also Arizona, are the most squalid, cowardly and thieving Indians I know on the frontier. They are divided into numerous small bands, recognize no general authority, and most of their warlike operations consist in the murder of an unprotected herder or two, and the theft of their herds of sheep. Very small, unarmed or careless parties of travelers are no doubt in some danger in the country occupied by these Indians.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Gen. POPE favors the concentration of troops in larger bodies and breaking up of many small posts, as being more economical and beneficial. He proposes in New-Mexico alone, where there are ten posts, to reduce the number to four. He recommends that the large and valuable reservation at Harker, now surrounded by settlements, be sold, and, if possible, the proceeds applied to building quarters for his garrison at Hays. It contains 10,240 acres, and is worth $5 per acre.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Message of Gov. Scott to the Legislature.

The message of Gov. SCOTT was delivered before the two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature on Monday. In it he says that he will know no party or class, but will endeavor most earnestly to protect and secure the right and privileges of all. We copy from the message the following paragraphs:

STATE FINANCES.

The following statement exhibits the indebtedness and assets of the State, Oct. 31, 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded debt of the State Oct. 31, 1870 | $7,665,908 98 |
| Assets held by the State on that date | 2,290,700 00 |
| Balance | $5,375,208 98 |

| | |
|---|---|
| From a report of the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will be found that of the remunerative property of the State, there has been disposed of 21,698 shares of Greenville and Columbia Railroad stock at $2 75 per share | $59,669 50 |
| Two hundred and forty shares of South Carolina and South-western Railroad stock, at $45 per share | 10,800 00 |
| Building material in State-house yard | 3,014 70 |
| Real estate, four acres on Arsenal Hill, and one acre on Main-street, back of State-house | 6,965 00 |
| Four hundred shares of Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, at $3 75 per share | 15,000 00 |
| Amount realized | $95,449 20 |
| There has been expended for $100,000 of South Carolina Bonds | 81,937 50 |
| For commissions, advertisements, &c. | 855 00 |
| Total | $82,792 50 |
| Balance on hand | 12,656 70 |

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There has been much discussion upon the alleged scarcity of labor, and a variety of schemes has been suggested for its alleviation, but thus far without practical result. The importation of foreigners, either Christian or Pagan, can work but an inconsiderable influence, as these are as sternly alive to the facilities of improving their condition as the native, whom they attempt to supplant, and will dispose of their services to those who will pay the highest prices for them.

My own impression is that the present labor of the country, "native and to the manner born," furnishes the most economical, the most skillful, and the most efficient system of labor for the South, and cannot advantageously be substituted by any others. A true appreciation of the mutual dependence of capital and labor, and a disposition to arrange amicably and equitably terms of agreement between them, would go far to reconcile existing difficulties, and remove a fruitful cause of dissension and irritation among our own people. Inducements might also be held out by which the ranks of the productive class may be largely recruited from those who are non-producers, and whose complaint is that they can "get nothing to do," and also by grants of land to tenants in fee, the payments properly secured, running over a long series of years, to those who may settle in families.

While I am willing and anxious, by all legitimate means, to encourage and promote emigration to this State of all peoples who are homogeneous in custom and usages with our own, that are willing to labor, as well as those who will bring into it skill and capital, I cannot forego the expression of my opinion that the passage and enforcement of stringent laws for the protection of life and property, and the free and unrestricted expression of political opinions, is all that is necessary to accomplish that purpose in a State that presents so many attractions and advantages to the emigrant and capitalist as ours.

TAXATION.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, taxation is the vital power of all Governments, and I invoke your serious attention to the necessity of a strict economy in expenditure, so that no more taxes be levied than is consistent with an efficient administration of the Government. Notwithstanding the Constitutional provision for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, the taxes on real and personal property have become onerous, while railroads, and other important interests are virtually exempt. There is much room for retrenchment in the salary of county officers, and especially in that of School and County Commissioners, whose compensation is greatly disproportionate to the trifling amount of duty performed by them.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus submitted to you the condition of the State, and made those recommendations as to your legislation which seem to me judicious, I might perhaps properly conclude this message, but I cannot refrain from saying what I feel deeply. I am conscious that I have been re-elected by a large majority of the citizens of this State, a majority so large as to secure my administration against any opposition of practical consequence, and I trust that my conduct in the future, as in the past, will show how thoroughly I recognize the confidence which has been vouchsafed to me, but I cannot refuse to recognize the fact that a large body of those in whose hands the wealth, the influence and the education of the State has in former times been entirely placed, and in whose hands to a very considerable extent they are still placed, have been opposed to the party of which I am the chosen representative, and are today apprehensive of the results of my administration. As far as I am individually concerned, while I wish it were otherwise, I will bear with patience the denunciation that I know proceeds from an entire misconception of my acts, my thoughts and my feelings. But if I know myself, that which I desire above all things is the restoration of harmony to the disturbed opinion of this State, the recognition by all classes in the State of their mutual dependence and their common interest, and if I could close my term of office knowing that my efforts had been successful in making all men feel once more that they have a common interest in the reputation and prosperity of the State, I should rest content with myself and thankful to the God of Peace, who used me as his instrument. I know how difficult this will be; but in conclusion I will say that I will pledge myself to every legitimate effort for the accomplishment of this desirable result, and will hail as the best friend of the State and my administration, every and any man, supporter or antagonist, who will aid me in any way to compass this perfect work of peace.

# BILLIARDS.

### A String of Matches on the Tapis—The Championship Troubles—Garnier, Rudolphe, Daniels, and C. Dion in the Lists.

The hope that the championship match between RUDOLPHE and PARKER would be played in this City has been dissipated by the action of the former. The representative of PARKER called upon the champion on Tuesday, but was refused an audience upon any matters having a bearing on the match. RUDOLPHE stated, in addition, that he would not hold communication upon this subject either with PARKER or any one representing him, except through the newspapers. It is now understood that PARKER, snubbed in the person of his representative, will insist upon playing in Buffalo, as is his privilege, and will name a time to suit himself, that being also his privilege after Dec. 20. He had offered to play in Cincinnati Dec. 10; that being declined, he had offered to come on here and play Dec. 10, upon an allowance of extra expenses, which would be about $70. The Chicago papers, animadverting upon RUDOLPHE's course, do not hesitate to say that he is acting in deference to the wishes of a cabal who, it is well known, have long aimed to put an end to these periodical trials of skill for the championship, and have never labored more unscrupulously or with greater effrontery than during the past six months.

MONS. ALBERT GARNIER has accepted the challenge of RUDOLPHE to play, at the odds of fifteen per cent., for $500 a side, and suggests a meeting to-night at NEIL BRYANT's to sign articles. Having been given the choice of tables, GARNIER has named the one upon which RUDOLPHE is under engagement to play CYRILLE DION for $1,000 a side, and PARKER for the championship and $500 a side.

EDWARD DANIELS has accepted the challenge of CYRILLE DION. He names the three-ball game, 300 points up, for $250 a side, with two and three-eighths balls, on a five and one-half by eleven Phelan & Collender carrom table, played in Boston on any Wednesday after Jan. 1. A forfeit of $125 has been forwarded to Messrs. J. E. CAME & Co., of Boston.

MAURICE DALEY contemplates challenging GARNIER to play him a match at the four-ball game.

A typographical error in Wednesday's TIMES made it appear that the game between RUDOLPHE and DION, last Tuesday morning, which DION won, was for $500 a side. The stake was $50 a side.

JOSEPH DION is expected to challenge the winner of the pending match for the championship as soon as he gets back from San Francisco.

## Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870:

GRANITE FRONTS.

One church, south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, 84 by 140, basement and one story; Congregation Ahawath Chesed, owners.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, 20 by 42, three stories; JAMES MEAGHER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 50, three stories; GEORGE W. POTTS, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 200 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; HAW & HOFFMAN, owners.

One stable south side of Sixtieth-street, 325 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 98, two stories; THOMAS WALLACE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One apartment hotel, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 75 by 90, six stories; PETER ALGIE and JOHN N. QUINN, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-eighth-street, 430 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 24 by 40, four stories; THOS. O'BRIEN, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 225 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 21, three stories; JOHN B. DINGELDINE, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-eighth-street, 425 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 52, four stories; L. A. DEAN, owner.

Seven stores and tenements, south side of Forty-seventh-street, 175 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 72, five stories; JACOB KORN, owner.

Six stores and tenements, south-west corner of First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, 26 by 55, five stories; JOHN O'CONNOR, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 20 by 50, four stories; JAS. MEAGHER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 223 and 225 Elizabeth-street, 22 by 55, five stories; OWEN MURPHY, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Tenth-avenue, 24 feet south of Thirty-fifth-street, 24.8 by 50, four stories; JOHN CODY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 229 Mott-street, 25 by 80, five stories; PATRICK F. BEGG, owner.

One brewery, north side of Ninety-second-street, 175 feet west of Second-avenue, 97 by 37, four stories; GEORGE EHRET, owner.

One brewery, west side of First-avenue, 75 feet south of Twenty-seventh-street, 25 by 37, four stories; A. KOCH, owner.

One shop, north side of Fiftieth-street, 250 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 23 by 35, two stories; J. F. MOOR, owner.

One brass foundry, north side of Forty-first-street, 103 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 12 by 12, one story; JAMES H. INGERSOLL, owner.

One smoke-house, south side of Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 6 by 8, one story; C. GOTTWALD, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 30, two stories; JOHN MCEUROE, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. of buildings | 37 | Hotel | 1 |
| Granite fronts | 1 | Tenements | 3 |
| Brown-stone fronts | 4 | Stores and tenements | 22 |
| Brick fronts | 31 | Breweries | 2 |
| Frame buildings | 1 | Foundry | 1 |
| Church | 1 | Shop | 1 |
| First-class dwellings | 3 | Stable | 1 |
| Second-class dwellings | 1 | Miscellaneous | 1 |

## Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One frame second-class dwelling, located on premises No. 140 East Ninety-second-street, to be removed to west side of Lexington-avenue, 78 feet south of Ninety-second-street, 2½ stories, 22 by 47, one-half story to be added, making three stories in all; D. M. SMITH, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 474 Water-street, three stories, 22½ by 40, one story to be added; DICKE & VOIGHT, owners.

One brick store and tenement, No. 169 East Broadway, three stories, 26 by 46, when altered will be cellar, basement and five stories, or 63 feet in height; JACOB KORN, owner.

Two brick stores and tenements, west side of Third-avenue, 60 feet south of Sixtieth-street, three stories, 20 by 55, two stories to be added; JOHN B. DINGELDINE, owner.

One brick store, north-east corner of West Eleventh and West streets, three stories, 75 by 62, one story to be added; G. B. LAWTON, owner.

One frame second-class dwelling, No. 146 East Forty-fourth-street, two stories, 25 by 34, one story to be added; MARION OSBORN, owner.

One brick store and tenement, north-west corner of Bowery and Pell-street, three stories, 22.6 by 75, one story to be added; JOSEPH WEBSTER, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, north-west corner of Ninth-street and First-avenue, four stories, 23 by 50, extension on rear of 31 feet; JAMES KELLY, owner.

## Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

No. 15 Ridge-street, unsafe west wall, coping loose; QUENTIN MCADAM, owner.

No. 50 Spring-street, rear, unsafe rear wall, cracked badly; J. CORBIT, agent.

No. 42 Attorney-street, unsafe rear wall and chimneys; S. E. TUERS, owner.

No. 40 Attorney-street, unsafe rear gutter and chimneys; S. E. TUERS, owner.

No. 255 William-street, unsafe chimneys; A. B. STRANGE & BRO., owners.

No. 253 William-street, unsafe chimneys; estate of MARCUS WOODRUFF, owner.

Nos. 252 and 254 Fulton-street, unsafe chimneys; CHARLES DENISON, owner.

No. 7 Pitt-street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. SCHNEIDER, owner.

No. 237 West Fifteenth-street, unsafe foundation and west wall; Mrs. JAMES MCCOURT, owner.

No. 52 Tenth-avenue, unsafe chimneys; GOLDSBOROUGH BANGER, owner.

Nos. 11 and 13 Pitt-street, unsafe and loose stow anchor on south gable wall; DAVID JONES, owner.

No. 15 Pitt-street, unsafe chimneys; ELLERY & MCCARTER, owners.

No. 131 Broome-street, unsafe chimneys; CHARLES MCGINNIS, owner.

No. 136 Cedar-street, unsafe columns supporting four walls; HARVEY WEED, owner.

No. 77 Bedford-street, unsafe chimneys; Dr. H. GOMEZ, owner.

No. 238 Fulton-street, unsafe chimneys; JOHN M. TUFTS, owner.

Nos. 206 and 208 Sixth-avenue, unsafe generally from settling of supporting columns; R. H. MACY, owner.

## Theodore Allen Admitted to Bail.

THEODORE ALLEN, otherwise known as "The. Allen," who was arrested on the 22d of October last, on the charge of perjury, was admitted to bail, at a late hour on Wednesday, by Judge CARDOZO, at Room No. 13. Mr. JOSEPH R. REED, a butcher, of Jefferson Market, became his bondsman in the sum of $10,000. Mr. ALLEN, as our readers may remember, was one of the Republican supervisors appointed just previous to the last election for the purpose of watching repeaters, and otherwise seeing that the November election was conducted fairly. He was arrested on a warrant for perjury. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained soon after his arrest, and vain efforts were made to get him out on bail before the election.

## Sent to Ludlow-Street Jail.

The examination in the case of W. J. GILBERT, the Assistant Postmaster at Spuyten Duyvil, charged with embezzling money-letters, was completed, before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, and the accused was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $3,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. His case will be considered by the latter body early next week.

Commissioner SHIELDS devoted an hour yesterday to the final hearing in the case of LOUIS AGUERO, a Cuban cigar dealer, arrested for having, as alleged, sold cigars in unstamped boxes. A bar-tender, named SMITH, was called for the defense, but the slight evidence which he furnished was somewhat in favor of the prosecution. It appears that the prisoner sold the cigars to W. C. BRANDON, and that he pretended to the latter on first seeing him that he could not speak English. At a subsequent interview he told him that he spoke the language when it suited him to do so. Eleven men were produced before Justice COX in a criminal action brought against BRANDON by AGUERO, all of whom testified that they delivered cigars to BRANDON for AGUERO, and that they were all properly stamped. BRANDON denies that any of the men ever came to his place. AGUERO was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. XIQUES, the Cuban who made the complaint against the latter, and who on a subsequent occasion denied the charge made in his sworn statement, was sent to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury. It is claimed as an extenuation of his offense that he was grossly intoxicated at the time he committed it, but Commissioner SHIELDS, Assistant District-Attorney PURDY and Mr. ANISTRI, Collector HARLAN'S Assistant, who were present when he made the deposition, assert that he was perfectly sober when he made it. His chances of escaping State Prison are considered very slim.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS DAY CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 2: Nos. 56½, 61, 1, 24, 21, 18, 67, 65, 66, 69.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

*Short Causes.*

Nos.
2685—Birdseye vs. The Monitor Horse-shoe Co.
5677—Francke vs. Dunlop.
6541—Bodine vs. Killem.
6639—Cone vs. Stebbins.
6643—Skilding vs. The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Co.
6653½—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
6767—Bennet vs. Langtree.
6929—Atlantic Steam Engine Co. vs. Oppenheimer.
7001—Kinney vs. Turner.
7049—Klutz vs. Felt.

Nos.
7137—Hildreth vs. Shepard.
7313—Shapter vs. Jardine.
7377—Briggs, Jr., vs. Buddle.
7411—Held vs. Boss.
7559—Avery vs. Stagg.
7571—Myers vs. Mulcare.
6125—Herndon vs. Berry.
6279—Shea vs. Richardson.
6647—McFarlan vs. Hastings.
6771—Baker vs. Bainbridge
7093—Koll vs. Conson.
7097—Solomon vs. Elsberg.
7435—Engle vs. Duffy.
7475—The Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lumley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

No. 89—Strong vs. Evans.

The call commences at No. 156—Cone vs. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Daly, JJ.*

Nos.
107—Dreyer vs. Rauth & Schmidt.
109—Goodkind vs. Sheckland.
90—McKenna vs. Van Nest.
113—Boyd vs. Howden.
73—Madden vs. Jones.
71—Van Loon vs. Lyons.

Nos.
17—Levy vs. Bornonsky.
40—Wolfram vs. Wise.
96—Gleb vs. Blanke.
56—McDonald vs. Fitzsimmons.
78—Davis vs. Braithwaite.
85—Brennan vs. Blath.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 1.

*By Judge Brady.*

Johnson *vs.* Van Nostrand; motion granted.

*By Judge Barnard.*

Stuart *vs.* Stuart; judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Saltzer *vs.* Flindell; Crowe *vs.* Crowe; orders granted.

McKenna *vs.* Tuck; motion denied.

*By Judge Barbour.*

Matthews *vs.* Wood; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Summers *vs.* Townsend; motion for receiver denied.

Coppins *vs.* White (two cases;) motion to amend pleading granted.

## SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 1.

*Before Judge Brady.*

THE RIGHT OF AUCTIONEERS TO THE PUBLIC STREETS.

*Allen J. Cumming vs. Gerald Betts et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who are auctioneers, from conducting their public sales in Old-slip. The case is regarded as important, inasmuch as it involves the right of the City authorities to grant licenses to auctioneers to use the sidewalks and streets of this City for public sales. After argument, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Oscar Jonesberg and H. Broadhead; for the defendants, Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.

## SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.*

ALTERED DRAFTS—LIABILITY OF BANKS.

*The Ninth National Bank vs. The Bank of America.*—In this case, heretofore published in the TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict for $2,940, the full amount claimed, with interest. The action grew out of a transaction in which the Ninth National Bank paid an altered draft which had been forwarded to the Bank of America for collection. When the trial was commenced, the point was unexpectedly raised against the plaintiffs that they had not given the Bank of America notice of the forgery at the earliest possible moment. The trial was therefore adjourned to enable plaintiffs to show that notice was given as soon as possible after they had notice of the alteration. This testimony was supplied from Kentucky, and yet under the charge of the Judge the jury felt bound to give the verdict above named.

## COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 1.

*Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and J. F. Daly.*

LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE BURSTING OF A WATER-PIPE.

*John Rudolphy, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. Peter Fuchs, Peter D. Classon and C. Classon, Defendants and Appellants.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who occupied the lower floor of No. 536 Pearl-street, to recover damages occasioned by an overflow of the Croton water. His goods were much damaged, it appears, in consequence of the bursting of a water-pipe on the premises of the defendants, who occupied the floors above, and of which, it is said, they had charge. On the trial in the Court below, before Judge Loew, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $728 34. From this judgment the defendants appealed to this Court. The principal grounds of the appeal were that the Judge erred in refusing to non-suit the plaintiff, after he had rested his case, and second, that there was no sufficient proof of damage, inasmuch as the goods alleged to have been injured were not specified, and no evidence given on that subject, except as to one class of goods, where the damage was estimated at about $140.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For the plaintiff and respondent, Mr. Roger A. Pryor; for the defendants and appellants, Mr. Chas. Wehle.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE SALE OF MINING STOCK.

*George J. Turner vs. James B. Taylor and others.*—This is an action to recover $18,750, and interest from Sept. 15, 1864, as being the purchase price, in part, for a mining claim and water power, under a written contract of July 6, 1864. The answer sets up that the contract was procured by false representations and fraud, which defense is set up as a bar to the action, and also as a recoupment; and by way of counter, claiming the damages resulting from the fraud, and also showing an offer to retransfer to plaintiff all that the defendants had received from him. The answer also sets up that the project of operating the mines had failed to succeed, within the meaning of that clause in the contract, and that such failure was caused by the misconduct of the plaintiff himself, and that the contract, therefore, by its terms, became inoperative. The issue was referred to Enoch L. Fancher, as sole referee, and tried before him. He reported in favor of the defense, and from this decision appeal is now taken to the General Term. The cause was argued and decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton for appellant; Luther R. Marsh for respondent.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R., ex. int.....110¼
60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..107⅝
10,000 U. S. C., '64.....106⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..106¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..109⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..109¼
10,000 do.....109⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..106¼
35,000 U. S. 10-40 C.....106⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....110¾
25,000 do.....b3..111
19,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.... 58
3,000 Georgia St. 7s..... 91½
11,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..... 69
2,000 Br'klyn 6s, W. L. 96
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.... 97¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. Gd. Bs. 91⅛
4,000 do..... 91⅛
6,000 do..... 91
20,000 do.....b. c. 91
1,000 Tol. & Wab. Eq. 79¼
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..... 99¾
13,000 do..... 99½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st, b. c. 81
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. b. c. 69¼
1,000 U. P. 10s, In., b. c. 62
1,000 Clev. & P. 2d..... 98
6,000 Ohio & M. C. Bs. 89
1,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st.. 84
1,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st, West. div..... 81
14 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 121
200 Mar. Pref............ 10
100 Boston W. P....b. c. 19¼

410 West. Un. Tel..... 42¾
100 do.....b. c., b3. 43
100 do......s3. 43
300 Am. M. Un. Ex..... 46¼
100 N. Y. C. & H...b5. 92½
600 do......b. c. 92¼
300 do......b15. 92¼
100 Erie Railway..... 24½
60 Reading Railroad.102
100 L. S. & M. S...b30. 93¾
300 do......b3. 93⅝
100 do........ 93½
400 do......b. c. 93⅝
100 do........ 93½
100 Ch. & N. W. Pref.. 90⅝
50 do........ 90½
100 do......b. c. 90⅝
100 Un. Pacific R..... 18¾
100 N. J. Cen. R.....s5.108
6 Chic. & R. I. R.....110¾
12 do........ [illegible]
100 do......b. c.110⅝
100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 51¼
300 do......s10. 51⅛
100 do........ 51⅛
200 P., F. W. & C. G.... 94⅛
300 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 51
50 Chic. & Alton R...115⅛
50 Chic. & Alton Pf...118
100 do........ 118¾
200 do......b. c.117½
200 Ohio & Miss. R.... 31¾
5 Chic., Bur. & Q....152
100 Del., L. & W. b. c.109⅛
150 Mor. & Essex R... 91⅞
60 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 82

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.106⅛
26,500 do........106⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s3........107¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..107¼
85,000 do........b3.107⅜
4,000 do...bet. call 107½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........s3.109¼
110,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅜
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 106⅛
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 106⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 106⅛
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.... 58
8,000 Va. St. 6s, new.. 64
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..... 69
10,000 do........ 68¾
10,000 do........ 68⅝
5,000 La. 6s, old........ 72
5,000 Georgia St. 6s..... 81
1,000 Un. Pac. R. R.... 81¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s inc 81⅛
9,000 do........ 60¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s inc 60⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 10⅛
100 Mariposa Pf....... 10⅛
500 do....bet. call 10⅛

100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 92⅝
800 do....bet. call 92
100 do......s10 91⅝
100 do........ 92
100 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 86⅜
20,000 do........ 86¼
30,000 do....bet. call 86¼
10,000 do........ 86½
5,610 do........ 86¼
200 L. S. & M. So....b3 93¾
100 do....bet. call 93⅝
100 do........ 93
300 do........ 92⅞
100 do........ 92⅞
200 Union Pac. R..... 18⅝
300 Chi. & N. W. R.... 91⅞
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 90⅝
200 do....bet. call 90⅝
300 do........ 90½
200 N. J. Cen. R...... 108
100 do........ 108⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. R.... 110⅝
100 Mil. & St. P.....s30 60⅜
100 do........ 60⅝
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 81⅜
100 Tol., W. & W.... 51⅛
100 do........ 51⅛
100 Bos., H. & E. R.... 3⅞
200 Ohio & Miss. R.... 31⅝

100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 41¾
20 Am. Mer. U. Ex..... 46⅛
300 Erie Railway. b. c. 24½
100 Harlem R........132½
100 Reading R....b. c.101⅝

200 H. & St. J. Pf..... 114
200 Chi. & Alton R..... 115
10 ........ 115
300 Col., C. & I. C. R.... 18¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The schedule of the Public Debt of the United States for the first of December, telegraphed from Washington in another place in this paper, shows a further decrease in the aggregate Public Debt, since November first, of $7,475,860.

The total reduction of the Debt since March 4, 1869, when the present Administration came into office, is $191,154,764. The Gold-bearing Funded Stocks of the United States are $164,094,050 less, and the circulation of the Treasury $27,060,714 less, than on the incoming of the Administration.

The Public Funds are steady today. The Registered 5-20s of 1867 and 1868 and the Registered 5-20s of 1865, (new,) are now quoted Ex-Dividend; the transfers having closed at Washington last night. The Coupon bonds of the same issue will continue to be quoted with the dividend on until Jan. 1. The Treasury purchased $1,000,000 of 5-20s today out of offers amounting to $8,152,000. The accepted offers were as follows, the sellers receiving the accumulated Gold Interest in addition to the price of the Bonds:

Baker & Kitchen.
$8,000 '64, c..........106.47
G. P. Baker, Cashier.
15,000 '65, c., n.......106.43
2,100 '62, r..........106.43
2,300 '67, c..........106.43
2,000 '67, r..........106.43
1,800 '62, r..........106.43
4,000 '65, r., c.......106.43
2,200 '64, c..........106.43
4,100 '65, c..........106.43
Hatch & Foote.
20,000 '62, r..........106.38
8,000 '62, r..........106.40
5,800 '62, r..........106.40
1,000 '62, c., n.......106.40
10,000 '64, c..........106.47
3,000 '65, c..........106.47
500 '64, c..........106.47
1,000 '65, r., n.......106.47
1,500 '67, r..........106.47
2,000 '67, c..........106.47

Bates & Brown.
4,500 '65, n..........106.45
5,000 '67..........106.45
1,900 '64..........106.45
2,000 '62..........106.45
Turner Bros.
3,700 '65, c., n.......106.47
500 '65, r..........106.47
650 '67, c..........106.47
1,000 '67, r..........106.47
National Currency Bank.
3,450 '62..........106.35
4,650 '64..........106.35
23,800 '65, c..........106.35
1,000 '67..........106.35
Ed. Sweet & Co.
277,300..........106.40@106.51
Jay Cooke & Co.
184,450 '62, r..........106.53
347,000 '64, r..........106.53
4,200 '65, r., c.......106.53
38,000 '64, c..........106.53
$1,000,000

The sales of Gold fell to 110⅛@110⅛ ₱ cent. as against 110⅛@111 ₱ cent. yesterday. The Cable telegrams were not so numerous as usual, owing to the break in the Anglo-American Cable, but they came over in due course by the French line about noon, and the tone of the London quotations was decidedly firm, Consols 93⅛, and United States 5-20s 88⅛@88⅛ ₱ cent. The War news from France looked as though the end of the disastrous and useless struggle against the victorious Prussians is near at hand.

The Foreign Exchanges were again weak and the quotations lower. The leading Bankers are sellers of 60 days London at 108⅜ ₱ cent., and of Sight Bills at 109⅛@109⅛ ₱ cent.

Money is quoted steady in rates, 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was more active than yesterday, but at rather lower prices. The bearish sellers operated with apparent confidence through the forenoon, while the support to the market was not equal to the pressure to sell. At the close of the day the market showed more steadiness on the leading Roads, and a decided recovery in the Stock and Bonds of the Union Pacific Road, so suddenly depressed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The following quotations were made at the close of the day as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 1.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 107⅝ | 107⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 109⅝ | 109¼ |
| American Gold Coin | 110⅞ | 110⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅞ | 108⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 58½ | 58½ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 92½ | 92 |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Reading Railroad | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 110⅞ | 111¼ |
| North-west Common | 80⅝ | 80⅝ |
| North-west Preferred | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 41½ | 41¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 60⅞ | 60⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 93⅝ | 93 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31⅞ | 31¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 51⅝ | 51¼ |
| Western Telegraph | 42⅞ | 43⅛ |
| Erie | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $552,642 60 |
| Gold payments | 1,071,245 34 |
| Gold balance | 59,819,275 45 |
| Currency receipts | 1,754,357 00 |
| Currency payments | 525,255 67 |
| Currency balance | 9,072,995 41 |
| Customs | 363,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg. '81 | x.109⅝ | 5-20 coup., n. 1, '65 | 109⅛ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup. '81 | 113¼ | 5-20 reg., '67 | x.106 |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 106⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 109¼ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 107¼ | 5-20 reg., '68 | x.106 |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 106⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68 | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 106⅜ | 10-40 reg. | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 106⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 106⅝ | 6s currency | 110⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., n. 1, '65 | x.105⅞ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old | 60¼ | Ala. 8s | 101 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 58 | Ark. 6s, F | 64 |
| Va. 6s, old | 65¼ | Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is. | 65 |
| Va. 6s, new bonds | 62¼ | Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81 | 103 |
| Va. 6s, reg. old | 49½ | Ill. C. bonds, '70 | 100 |
| Ga. 6s | 80 | Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Ga. 7s, new bonds | 91 | Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | 100 |
| N. Car. 6s, old | 47½ | Ill. War Loan | 100 |
| N. Car. F. A., '68 | 27 | Ind. 6 ₱ ct. W. L. | 100 |
| N. Car. n. bds | 28 | Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73 | 100 |
| N. Car. S. T. | 19¾ | Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78 | 100 |
| S. Car. 6s, n. bds | 68¾ | Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83 | 100 |
| Mo. 6s | 92⅝ | Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78 | 100 |
| Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is. | 92 | N. Y. reg. B. L. | 107 |
| Cal. 7s | 112 | N. Y. coup. B. L. | 107 |
| Conn. 6s | 101¼ | N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74 | 100 |
| R. I. 6s | 101 | N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75 | 100 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 89½ | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 89 | Gt. West. 1st, '85 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 87 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 80½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sube'n. | 87 | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 | 79 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 100 | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 79 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76 | 100¼ | Gal. & Chi. Ex. | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. 2d | 98 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 | 90 | Chi. R. I. & Pac. | 99¼ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 | 87 | Morris & Essex 1st | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 | 81 | Morris & Essex 2d | 96 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 | 81 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 99½ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 92 | N. J. Cen. 2d | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 | 105 | N. J. Cen. new bds | 102 |
| Harlem 1st | 99½ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d | 96 |
| Har. Con. M. & S. F. | 90¼ | Clev. & Pitts. 2d | 98 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d | 91 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 94 |
| Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 | 116 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 79 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st | 111 | Chi. & Alt. S. F. | 98 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. | 97⅛ | Chi. & Alt. 1st | 102 |
| Pac. R. 7s gtd. by Mo. | 97¼ | Chi. & Alt. Inc. | 92 |
| Cen. Pac. bds | 90⅝ | Ohio & Miss. Cons. | 88¾ |
| U. Pac. bds | 81 | St. L. & I. M. 1st | 89¼ |
| U. Pac. L'd Gr'ts 7s | 69¼ | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 104½ |
| U. Pac. Inc. 10s | 60 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 | 92⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75 | 107 | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 94¾ |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st | 95 | Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. | 87 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. | 71 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 98 | Marietta & Cin. 1st | 89 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 95 | Chi. & Mil. 1st | 90 |
| Consol'd. 7 ₱ ct. con. | 87¼ | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st | 82 |
| Lack. & W. bds | 94 | Tol., P. & W., E. D. | 86 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 94¾ | Tol., P. & W., W. D. | 81 |
| Tol. & W. 1st ex. | 93 | Tol., P. & W., 2d | 86 |
| Tol. & W. 2d | 84 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 97 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 79 | Bos., H. & E. guar. | |
| Tol. & W. Cons. conv. | 82¾ | Cedar F. & Minn. 1st | 84 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | 150 | Manuf. & Merchants' | 100 |
| Merchants' | 116½ | N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k | 100 |
| Mechanics' | 137 | Central National | 108½ |
| Union | 138 | Fourth National | 107¼ |
| America | 148 | Ninth National | 116 |
| City | 212 | Tenth National | 125½ |
| Tradesmen's | 150 | Oriental | 154½ |
| Mechanics' & Traders | 116 | Gold Exchange | 100 |
| National | 110 | Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. | 100 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 106 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 121 |
| Leather Manuf'rs | 185 | Pennsylvania Coal | 220 |
| State of New-York | 107 | Maryland Coal Co. | 16 |
| Commerce | 125¼ | Spring Mo'ntain Coal. | 40 |
| Broadway | 300 | Canton Co., Balt. | 67¼ |
| Ocean | 70 | Cumberland C. & I. | 25 |
| Mercantile | 124 | Western Union Tel. | 42¾ |
| American Exchange | 112 | Quicksilver Mining | 4 |
| Bank of the Republic | 116 | Quicksilver Pref. | 6 |
| Irving | 120 | Mariposa Mining | 5 |
| Metropolitan | 130 | Mariposa Pref. | 10 |
| Grocers' | 118 | Boston Water Power | 19¼ |
| East River | 114 | Adams Express | 64¾ |
| Market | 126 | Wells-Fargo Express | 32 |
| Shoe and Leather | 165 | Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p. | 25 |
| Corn Exchange | 128 | American Express | 46 |
| Continental | 96 | United States Ex. | 57 |
| Importers' & Traders' | 159¾ | Pacific Mail | 41¾ |
| Park | 168 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 1.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 96 int. off. | |
| City 6s, new | | 99¾ |
| Camden and Amboy | 116 | 116¼ |
| Pennsylvania Central | | 60¼ |
| Reading | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | | 60 |
| Catawissa Preferred | | 37⅝ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅛ | 26½ |
| Northern Central | 40⅛ | 40½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | | 33⅜ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 89½ | 90 |

The Union Trust Company will pay the December coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Road.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, will pay the December coupons of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific (now the Kansas Pacific) Road.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., No. 51 Wall-street, will pay the December coupons of the Tebo and Neosho Road.

The New-Year Dividends upon Railway Stocks and Bonds, Savings Banks, City Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., promise to be larger than last season, and many of them will be paid earlier to save the Government tax, which, from lapse in the Tax Law of July, 1870, is believed to release the tax altogether on Dividends paid between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31. We would be thankful to our advertising friends in these various corporations, if they will add to the obligation under which they have for many years placed us, by sending in their Dividend notices early.

The receipts of the North Missouri Railroad Company for the month of

| | |
|---|---|
| November, 1870, were | $266,836 |
| November, 1869, were | 248,838 |
| Increase | $17,998 |

## The Chicago and North-west Property.

*From the New-York Commercial Bulletin.*

The *Commercial Advertiser*, remarking upon the earnings and surplus of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, observes:

"As a partial comment on this large surplus, we quote the following from *Poor's Railroad Manual*, for 1870-71, page 8: 'In addition to the above (divisions of Chicago and North-western Road) the North-western Company own the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, now in operation for 126 miles, and the La Crosse, Trempeauleau and St. Peter Railroad, now in progress of construction from La Crosse to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Winona, a distance of twenty-seven miles. To furnish the means for the construction of the latter, the Chicago and North-western Company have guaranteed bonds to the amount of $800,000. The accounts of these two roads do not appear in those of the North-western.'

"These bonds bore interest at ten per cent., and the proceeds of their sale went into the North-western Treasury some years since. This twenty-seven miles of road has for some years remained unfinished, though the bondholders were promised that their money should be applied to its completion, and the road itself was projected as an outlet to the unproductive Winona and St. Peter Road. We learn from Minnesota that the track on this Trempeauleau road is laid within seven miles of completion, but that the work is suspended for want of iron. This protracted failure to apply the proceeds of the $800,000 bonds to completing the Trempeauleau Road concerns the bondholders primarily; but those who deal in the North-western common stock may naturally ask how much of the said proceeds remains in the general fund applicable to North-western dividends."

Some stockholders appear to think that the *Commercial* has made a discovery of great importance. Upon inquiry, however, we find that not only are the facts different from our contemporary's statements, but that they lead to a directly opposite conclusion, so far as respects the relations of the North-western Company to the two roads alluded to. The North-western Company has not only expended on the Trempeauleau Road the proceeds of the said $800,000 bonds, but has advanced to that road $186,000 additional; while to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad it has advanced $313,000 in excess of the amount realized upon the sale of $800,000 bonds issued by that Company. The truth, therefore, is that so far from the Company appropriating the funds of these branch roads to the payment of its dividends, as insinuated by the *Commercial*, it has taken out of the funds properly belonging to the stockholders $500,000 for the purpose of temporary advances to the St. Peter and Trempeauleau Roads. The following official statement may serve to correct the errors into which our contemporary has been misled:

*Statement of advances made by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for construction and equipment of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad up to Oct. 31, 1870.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount advanced for extension of the road from Waseca to St. Peter and Mankato | $1,069,558 36 |
| Less amount received for sale of Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company's bonds | 756,281 88 |
| Balance due Chicago & North-western Railway Company, Oct. 31, 1870 | $313,276 48 |
| Amount advanced by Chicago & North-western Railway Co. for the La Crosse, Trempeauleau & Prescott Railroad Co., up to Oct. 31, 1870 | $1,025,232 65 |
| Less amount received for sale of LaCrosse, Trempeauleau & Prescott Railroad Company's bonds, and for interest | 839,325 16 |
| Balance due Chicago & North-western Railway Company, Oct. 31, 1870 | $185,907 49 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance due on construction advances: From Winona & St. Peter Railroad Co. | $313,276 48 |
| From La Crosse, Trempeauleau & Prescott Railroad Company | 185,907 49 |
| Balance due Chicago & North-western Railway Company, Oct. 31, 1870 | $499,183 97 |

The delays complained of by the *Advertiser* in laying the track of the Trempeauleau Road cannot in fairness be charged against the present administration of the road. The work has been in an unfinished state for two years, partly because of a change in the line for crossing the river at Winona, and partly because of some differences with the city authorities of Winona in regard to a donation of city bonds in aid of the Company. At the request of the late President of the North-western Company, Mr. HENRY KEEP, the work was first suspended in 1868, and subsequently it was delayed during the administration of Mr. MITCHELL in 1869. Since the last election, the present Executive of the North-western Company has pushed the work of the Trempeauleau Railroad toward completion, and nearly all the track has been laid and all the iron is provided. It is expected that the road will be ready for business in a short time, but whether in sufficient time for other parties who are interested in a donation given by the City of Winona to the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company, on condition that this Trempeauleau Road should be completed by Jan. 1st prox., is perhaps a question. The Trempeauleau Company claim that they should have a portion of the bonds so donated conditionally to the St. Paul and Chicago Company, and the officers of the North-western Company approve of their claim.

Simultaneously with these errors of the *Advertiser*, fly-sheets are being industriously circulated, which purport to show that while, on the basis of last September traffic, the earnings run $2,100,000 per annum less than in 1867, the capital has been increased, during the three years, nearly $10,000,000. The purpose of this missive is apparent, from the fact that the gross earnings of the first nine months of 1870 are $1,190,000 in excess of those for the same period of 1867, being for the former period $9,180,000, and for the latter only $7,990,000; while it is well-known that a large reduction has been effected, within the last few months, in the operating expenses of the road. This speculative circular gives the following as the amount of capital in 1867 and 1870, respectively:

| | 1867. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| Common stock | $13,160,921 | $14,676,629 |
| Preferred stock | 12,994,719 | 20,370,298 |
| Bonds | 14,139,000 | 15,235,000 |
| Total | $40,294,640 | $50,281,927 |

Here again we have a misstatement so glaring that it can only be regarded as one of those falsifications which certain of our speculators are in the habit of circulating for the purpose of misleading the public. From the Company's annual report of 1867, we gather the following statement of its capital on May 31, 1867:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds | $16,231,900 |
| Preferred stock | 14,789,125 |
| Common stock | 13,232,495 |
| Total | $44,253,520 |

We find that in the report of 1868, the debts of the Beloit and Madison, and of the Chicago and Milwaukee Companies were brought into the books of the North-western Company. These liabilities, amounting to $2,097,400, though not included in the statement of 1867, were really standing against it at that time, and made the amount of the debt and stock of the North-western Company, on May 31, 1867, $46,350,920, or $6,056,280 more than represented in this "hatch"-ed up statement. The difference of $3,931,007 between the actual total debt and stock in 1867 and 1870 is due chiefly to the stock dividends declared under Mr. KEEP'S management, and by which the party now decrying the road were largely benefited.

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul, and running through the finest portion of Iowa, is now nearly completed. The remaining million of its seven per cent. gold first mortgage bonds is now offered at 90 and accrued interest. Parties who desire a strictly first-class investment on one of the very best roads in the country are invited to examine into the merits of this security. It pays fully one-third more interest than Governments, which are taken in exchange at the highest market rate.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 Pine-street, New-York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above first mortgage bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking-houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York.

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The disposition on the part of the holders of United States Five-twenty Bonds to fund them into some reliable Security bearing the same rate of interest, having a longer time to run, and in the exchange for which a difference may be realized, is now very general throughout the country.

Within the past three months *over three million dollars* in Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into substantial and desirable Railroad Loans, dealt in and recommended by us, viz.: The CENTRAL PACIFIC, the WESTERN PACIFIC, and the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—in addition to large sales of the same securities for cash. We can recommend them with confidence for new investments, or for funding Five-twenties, without reduction of interest, and with unimpaired security.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD LOAN, originally offered by us last Winter, was so rapidly taken up, that prior to June last, a sufficient amount had been sold (over $5,000,000) to supply the Company with all the money that would be required during the current year. We are now selling a further amount, at the original price of 90 and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable in New-York, May 1 and Nov. 1.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

We deal in them the same as in Government Bonds, and furnish them at current market price. Price today 91¼, including the accrued interest due Jan. 1, (three per cent., Gold.)

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ TO SAVING INSTITUTIONS, EXECUTORS AND OTHER INVESTORS.

United States Five-year Bonds, interest four per cent., for sale at 92½ and accrued interest from Sept. 1.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-street.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 22 | Hides, No. | 22 |
| Bees-wax, pks. | 3 | Hides, bdls. | 481 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 20 | Leather, sides | 19,116 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,703 | Sp. Turpentine, bbls | 583 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 202 | Resin, bbls | 2,796 |
| Copper, bbls | 51 | Pork, bbls | 623 |
| Copper, cakes | 498 | Beef, pks | 1,108 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 105 | Cut-meats, pks | 130 |
| Eggs, bbls | 195 | Lard, pks | 370 |
| Flour, bbls | 18,678 | Butter, pks | 1,582 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 150 | Stearine, pks | 38 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 404 | Cheese, pks | 20,542 |
| Wheat, bushels | 268,275 | Oil, Lard, bbls | 10 |
| Corn, bushels | 73,914 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 74 |
| Oats, bushels | 61,532 | Oil-cake, pks | 108 |
| Malt, bushels | 57,054 | N. O. Molasses, bbls | 1,230 |
| Barley, bushels | 122,075 | N. O. Sugar, hhds | 14 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 786 | Tobacco, hhds | 1 |
| Beans, bushels | 944 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. | 16 |
| Peas, bushels | 276 | Whisky, bbls | 195 |
| B. W. Flour, pks | 113 | Wool, bales | 218 |
| Hops, bales | 822 | Pea-nuts, bags | 159 |

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—40 cases Copper, 839 bales Cotton, 23 bbls. Apples, 300 bags Cloverseed, 200 tcs. Beef, 226 casks Seal Skins, 218 bales Tobacco, 71 boxes Tobacco, 1,174 boxes Cheese, 186 bags Regulus.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—3 cases Knives, 1 case Ivory, 111 cases Machinery, 20 cases Troches, 1,415 bales Cotton, 13 cases Leather, 1 bbl. Apples, 16 bolts Duck, 7,405 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Pekin*, for Liverpool—329 pieces Oak Timber, 36 pieces Pine Timber, 732 pieces Black-walnut Timber.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—226 bags Clover-seed, 2,209 bbls. Flour, 245 bales Cotton, 4 cks. Sperm-oil, 11 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 400 bushels Corn, 100 boxes Bacon, 865 tcs. Lard, 13 hhds. Tobacco, 214 tcs. Beef, 16 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Oil, 220 bbls. Apples, 100 dozen Washboards, 50 pks. Clothes-pins, 3 pks. Machinery.

By the bark *Aristides*, for Queenstown and orders—23,519 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue in light request, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Continues inactive at 32c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request and firm. We quote Common to North River Hard at $5@$9 25; Croton, $11@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, 14c.@16c.; Plain Sperm, 30c.; Patent Sperm, 40c. ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $1 80@$1 90 as the range of brands, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Continues in limited demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; do. House do., $14 50; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

COCOA—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive, including Guayaquil, in bond, 9¼c.@9½c., gold; Caracas, in bond, 15c.@17c., gold; Maracaibo, in bond, 24½c.@27c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Holders of Rio have been firm in their views as to price, and have not been offering prime stock with much freedom, but the demand has been limited. The stock in first hands here is 42,013 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 78,896 bags. In other kinds, there has been no movement of importance today and prices have been without quotable change. The recent transactions, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co., sum up thus: 1,767 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels; 3,039 bags Ceylon, ex *Aleppo*; 116 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,095 bags San Domingo, sold mostly in bond for export. The stock of other than Rio in first hands amounts to 49,202 bags and 30,326 mats, and includes 300 bags and 30,326 mats Java, 23,186 bags Maracaibo, 11,018 bags Ceylon, 5,572 bags Laguayra, 5,080 bags Malabar, 1,544 bags Costa Rica, 1,049 bags Savanilla, 739 bags Jamaica, 653 bags Mexican, and 50 bags San Domingo. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13½c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—There has been a freer offering for prompt delivery, and prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ₱ ℔. The demand has been moderately active at the reduced figures, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,015 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 3,402 bales to shippers, 1,313 bales to spinners, and 300 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market closing rather heavily. For forward delivery there has been rather more call, and prices have been quoted steady, with sales reported of 8,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 700 bales at 15⅜c., 800 bales at 15⅝c.; for January, 200 bales at 15⅜c.; for December 15 7-16c.; for January and February, 100 bales each, at 15⅝c.; for March, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 11-16c.; and today, for December, 1,200 bales at 15⅜c., 1,600 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15⅜c.; for December and January, 100 bales each, at 15⅜c.; for January, 100 bales at 15⅜c., 800 bales at 15 7-16c.; for February, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 400 bales at 15⅝c.; for March, 1,000 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15⅝c.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13 | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Low Middling | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16¾ |
| Good Middling | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 17 | 17¼ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 30,915 |
| Receipts last week | 29,031 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 34,986 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 320,103 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 757,447 |
| Receipts preceding year | 658,429 |
| Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,100 |
| Exports since our last | 2,499 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 160,262 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 439,042 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 1,588,597 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,597 |
| Estimated stock here | 63,500 |

FEATHERS—Continue very quiet, including Live Geese, 75c.@85c. ₱ ℔.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—A very slow movement has been noted in nearly all kinds at, in the main, previous quotations.

FISH—A rather better jobbing inquiry has been noted for most kinds, on the basis of our quotations: Dry Cod at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$28 50; No. 2 do. $10@$12 50; No. 3 do. $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 20c.@28c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been more confidently held, and have been in quite moderate supply, while attracting more attention from buyers, chiefly for export and, though partly on speculative account, closing in favor of sellers. The day's sales included about 5,250 bbls. for early delivery, on the basis of $5 75, from dock, and $5 80@$5 90, chiefly at $5 85 delivered, for Extra State; also 1,000 bbls. do., last half of December delivery, at $6 ₱ bbl. There has been a moderate call for the medium and better grades at rather steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,830 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $4 90@$5 30; mainly inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$5 85; mainly at $5 75@$5 85; good, to fancy, $5 90@$6 40; poor to choice shipping, Extra Western, $5 60@$5 90; good shipping brands, round-hoop, Extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 95 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl. | $4 15@$4 65 |
| Sour Flour | 4 50@ 5 05 |
| Superfine State and Western | 4 90@ 5 40 |
| Extra State | 5 70@ 6 40 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 75@ 6 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 50@ 8 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 5 70@ 5 95 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 00@ 8 75 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 60@ 5 90 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 5 95@ 8 75 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 15@ 9 25 |

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at about former prices. Sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary; $6 15@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet and weak in price, at $3 80@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour plenty and heavy, ranging from $2 85@$3 25 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, poor to good extra | $5 00@$6 15 |
| Southern Flour, good to very choice extra | 6 15@ 9 00 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 3 95@ 5 50 |
| Corn-meal, inferior to very choice | 3 80@ 4 50 |
| Corn-meal, puncheon | 21 00@21 50 |

FRUITS—There has been a light movement in all kinds at less buoyant prices. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 70, chiefly at $2 65 ₱ box; Currants at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.; Almonds, 18c.@18½c.; Figs, 14c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, 13c.@13½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8½c.@9c.; Leghorn Citron, 43c.@43½c. ₱ ℔. Sardines, in quarter boxes, at 20½c.@20¾c., in currency.

GRAIN—The Wheat market, as a whole, has been comparatively quiet since our last. Though the receipts have been liberal the offerings of desirable samples have been very moderate, particularly of new crop Spring and Amber Winter. The principal holders have been decidedly more confident in their views as to price, and have shown no urgency to realize. The asking prices during most of 'Change hours were fully 2c.@3c. higher on straight samples of Spring than the latter figures of yesterday, and 1c.@2c. above the best bids made for desirable parcels. Hence, though a rather livelier inquiry was noted, no dealings of moment were reported up to near the close of the regular business hours, when buyers evinced more disposition to operate, and a fair amount of New Crop No. 2 Spring Wheat soon changed hands on the basis of $1 33@$1 34, nearly all at $1 34 for straight samples, and $1 35 for very choice do. At these figures the market closed up quite firmly, with a good demand for export, a moderate call from millers, and some speculative inquiry. The latter and more favorable cable advices tended to strengthen values, and to stimulate purchases. There has been a light trade in mixed Spring at $1 28@$1 30, and in old Spring at $1 15@$1 23, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Very little straight new crop No. 1 Spring was available, and holders were claiming $1 37@$1 40, with bids reported of $1 35@$1 36 ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been held with much firmness on a light show of the better grades, with a moderate export and milling demand noted. The range of the limited dealing has been from $1 38@$1 45, chiefly at $1 42@$1 44 for fair to very good Amber. White Wheat has been sparingly sought after at about previous figures. The general tendency at the close was in favor of sellers, who were quite reserved in their offerings of prime stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,500 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 60, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 45, chiefly Amber at $1 42@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, nominally at $1 33@$1 37; No. 2 do. at $1 33@$1 35, chiefly at $1 34@$1 35; Mixed Spring at $1 28@$1 30; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Old Spring at $1 15@$1 23; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 45; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 38@$1 46; White Southern at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and moderate demand at about previous figures, though closing weak and with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels at 85c.@86c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 75c.@81c. for new Mixed Western; 81c.@88c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 78c.@88c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and inactive, ranging from 95c.@$1 04 for ordinary to choice Western, and from $1 18@$1 22 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,400 bushels. Barley continues in moderate demand at about former rates, with sales reported of 21,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 10@$1 12; Canada East, 95c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt rules dull and heavy, including Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request, largely on speculative account, at a sharp advance, closing strong and buoyant, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 167,000 bushels at 58c.@65c. as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 60c.@62½c., afloat, for new Mixed Western, closing with 63c.@62½c. bid, and 63c. asked for prime samples; 61c.@62c. for State, and 62c.@64c. from track and afloat, for new White do., ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 2,209 bbls. Flour and 7,405 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 23,519 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders; and 400 bushels Corn for Glasgow.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull and irregular in price. We quote Bags at 17½c.@18¼c., currency; Bagging at 25c.@26c., currency. The stock here consists of 7,300 bales Bags and 6,900 bales Bagging; and at Boston, of 6,300 bales Bags and 2,000 bales Bagging.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 10 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in fair request at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—All kinds have been quiet, yet steady in price. American at $180@$205 for Undressed, and $250@$295 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $240@$245, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 13c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ ℔. Messrs. HENRY H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock here of Manila at 12,007 bales, of Jute at 17,900 bales, and of Jute Butts at 4,000 bales; and in Boston, of Manila, 16,000 bales; Jute, 2,500 bales, and Jute Butts, 1,000 bales. Adding the following statement of the movements in Manila Hemp, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1:

| MANILA HEMP. | 1870. Bales. | 1869. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date | 133,248 | 136,465 |
| On the way to the United States, from Manila, Nov. 30 | 24,266 | 25,574 |
| Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Nov. 30 | 16,000 | 12,590 |
| Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Nov. 30 | 12,007 | 13,827 |
| Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date | None | None |
| Exported to Europe from Jan. 1 to date | None | None |
| Stock on hand, Jan. 1, all hands | 37,674 | 35,582 |

HOPS—Continue in demand, and quoted steady. The main call being for strictly prime New Crop. We quote the range from 8c.@19c. for New Crop, 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 822 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—There has been rather more movement in this line, but at low prices. Sales, 709 hhds. Porto Rico, for refining, at 35c.; and 488 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at 55c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 32c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed | 20c.@21c. | 20c.@23c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 20c.@22c. | 22c.@30c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | —@— | 25c.@35c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | —@— | 35c.@40c. |
| Porto Rico | —@— | 33c.@60c. |
| English Islands | —@— | 30c.@50c. |
| New-Orleans | —@— | 55c.@70c. |

*Stock of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 1.*

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clayed Cuba, hhds | 2,608 | 3,715 | 1,117 |
| Cuba Muscovado, hhds | 7,178 | 5,735 | 6,669 |
| Porto Rico, hhds | 1,666 | 150 | 1,324 |
| English Island, hhds | 1,733 | 3,243 | 1,456 |
| Martinique, hhds | .... | .... | 97 |
| Total, hhds | 13,185 | 12,843 | 10,734 |
| Total, bbls | 650 | .... | 1,450 |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls. Strained at $1 95@$2 ₱ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 2,796 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. There has been a more active call for Spirits Turpentine at decidedly stronger prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been made of 325 bbls. at 46½c.@47c., and reported of about 1,300 bbls. for export at 46½c. for merchantable, and 47c. for shipping. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46c.@47c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The feature of the day's business in the line of Crude has been the extraordinary activity at the Creek Upper Road, where, under a very extensive speculative movement, the price for prompt deliveries has been suddenly run up to $3 65@$3 70, ₱ bbl.; calls having been made on outstanding contracts for unusually heavy amounts, as high a total as 250,000 bbls. being named in some dispatches. On the Lower Road, the nominal quotation was $3 50 ₱ bbl., with no transactions reported. In the local market, Crude, in bulk, has been held higher, in view of the exciting Creek reports; but no business has been consummated, and the market is wholly unsettled. The most general quotation was 12½c., though there was some wild talk on the part of sellers of 15c. No considerable amount could be placed at even 12½c. Buyers were not offering over 12c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been neglected and irregular. The receipts at Philadelphia were 860 bbls. Refined Oil has been a shade stronger in price here, and in fair request, mainly for export. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 23⅛c. and 1,500 bbls. do., last half of December, part at 23¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 7,500 bbls. Standard White for December, chiefly last half, at 22⅛c.@22⅞c.; and, reported, 2,000 bbls. do., March delivery, at 23⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 6,350 bbls. The export clearances thence were 170,270 gallons for Cork or Falmouth and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, continues quite dull within a range of 27c.@27½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been neglected and nominal at 9c. in shipping order; and 4½c.@4⅞c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. 14½c.@15c., in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been weaker in price and offered rather more freely, on a light call, mainly for job lots of new Mess. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 430 bbls. at $22 50@$23 for old Western Mess; $22@$22 50 for new Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery no sales have been reported, and prices have been quoted nominal. Dressed Hogs have been in less request at easier prices. We now quote the range at from 8¼c.@9¼c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue very quiet at irregular prices; sales of small lots have been reported at 15c.@17c., for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders. Bacon has been moderately sought after at from 11¼@11½c. for Long Clear, ₱ ℔.; sales, 325 boxes. Lard has been lower since our last at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 275 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at about 13c.@13¼c. for fair to choice new Western Steam; 13c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December, at 12¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been in demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 290 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $11@$17 75 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair request at $26@$32 for India Mess, $28 50 for Prime Mess tierces; sales, 1,050 tcs. Beef Hams have been quiet at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues active within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@32c. ₱ ℔.; the day's receipts were 1,582 pks. Cheese has been quiet at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@16c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 20,543 boxes. Messrs. STAHN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese as follows: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 17,552 packages. The continued heavy supplies of stock and the warm Summer-like weather prevailing, has not only further weakened the market, but has also checked all classes of buyers in their current purchases, except those wanting fine and fancy grades for local trade. General trade is for the moment at a complete stand-still, and all appear to be waiting for some development that will indicate the course of business and market rates. We make no changes in our quotations, as there are not any actual transactions that are of sufficient moment to base a change upon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 39@40 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 37@38 |
| Broome, Steuben and Cortlandt County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 37@38 |
| Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 35@36 |
| Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 33@34 |
| State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ ℔ | 40@42 |
| State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 36@38 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ ℔ | 35@37 |
| Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ ℔ | 30@34 |
| State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₱ ℔ | 35@47 |
| Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 34@36 |
| Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary ₱ ℔ | 30@33 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 30@33 |
| Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime ₱ ℔ | 30@31 |
| Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 23@25 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔ | 18@20 |
| Common and White, Western and State stock, ₱ ℔ | 14@15 |
| Canada, fair to prime, ₱ ℔ | 25@30 |
| Roll Butter, prime, ₱ ℔ | 31@32 |
| Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 25@30 |

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 48,584 boxes. The demand for local and coastwise trade is light. Exporters are in market, but the views of holders appear to be above those of buyers, and a very light trade for that branch has resulted. The market closes quiet at our unchanged quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔ | 15 @16 |
| State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 13½@14½ |
| State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 12 @13 |
| State Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔ | 3 @10 |
| State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔ | 15 @16 |
| State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔ | 13½@14½ |
| Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔ | 12 @14 |
| Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔ | 10 @11½ |

RICE—Has been rather easier in price, on free offerings; sales, 130 tierces Carolina at $7@$7 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.; stock, 540 tierces Carolina, and 8,700 bags Rangoon.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and irregular; stock, 1,500 bags here, and 6,000 bags at Boston.

SEED—All kinds have been quoted steady, but have been without activity. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. sum up the movements in Linseed since Jan. 1 thus:

| *Linseed.* | 1870. Bags. | 1869. Bags. |
|---|---|---|
| Imported into the United States from Jan. 1st to date (Calcutta) | 804,380 | 681,215 |
| Imported into the United States from Jan. 1st to date (Bombay) | 38,450 | 52,012 |
| On the way to the United States from Nov. 30 (Calcutta) | 274,967 | 199,330 |
| Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States (Calcutta) | 66,201 | 54,443 |
| Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands in Boston, Nov. 30, (Calcutta) | 17,200 | 25,000 |
| Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands in Boston, Nov. 30, (Bombay) | 6,500 | None. |
| Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands in New-York, Nov. 30, (Calcutta) | 51,500 | 93,000 |
| Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands in New-York, Nov. 30, (Bombay) | None. | 17,500 |
| Supply | 416,368 | 389,273 |
| Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| Stock on hands Jan. 1, all hands | 210,000 | 117,117 |

SUGARS—A moderate trade has been reported in Raw, which has been held with rather more firmness. Sales 961 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9⅜c.@10¼c., and 457 bags Havana at 9⅜c. ₱ ℔. The stock this morning was 36,035 hhds., 89,023 boxes and 362,218 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅝c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅜c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Refined have been in good request, ranging from 11½c.@13⅛c. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co., sum up the movements in Raw, in November thus:

| | Hhds. | Boxes. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock, Nov. 1, 1870 | 45,503 | 97,889 | 419,332 | 710 |
| Receipts, since Nov. 1 | 6,667 | 16,287 | 37,408 | 56 |
| Total | 52,170 | 114,176 | 456,740 | 766 |
| Sales, since Nov. 1 | 16,135 | 25,153 | 94,522 | 24 |
| Stock, this day, Dec. 1, 1870 | 36,035 | 89,023 | 362,218 | 742 |
| Stock, Dec. 1, 1869 | 62,829 | 101,791 | 207,543 | 574 |
| Stock, Dec. 1, 1868 | 39,852 | 36,460 | 44,463 | ... |
| Stock, Dec. 1, 1867 | 17,330 | 33,877 | 17,903 | ... |

*Stock of Sugars in New-York Dec. 1.*

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba, hhds | 30,187 | 49,730 | 31,541 |
| Porto Rico, hhds | 7,776 | 9,667 | 1,145 |
| English Islands, hhds | 1,448 | 2,237 | 3,078 |
| Martinique, hhds | 274 | 1,185 | 271 |
| New-Orleans, hhds | 167 | .... | .... |
| Total, hhds | 39,852 | 62,829 | 36,035 |
| Total, boxes | 36,460 | 101,741 | 89,023 |
| Total, bags | 44,466 | 207,543 | 362,218 |
| Melado, hhds | .... | 574 | 742 |

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet at about former prices; sales since our last have been 43,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@9½c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for prime; also small lots of Stearine at 10c.@13½c., and Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quoted rather firmer on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 265 bbls., in lots, at 89c.@90c., chiefly at 89c., for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, 195 bbls.

WOOL—At the fifteenth regular public sale of Wool at the sales-rooms of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SONS, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer, there was a full attendance, the proportion of manufacturers having been larger than usual. The offering was necessarily of a character not as inviting as usual, in consequence of the comparatively small stock in market, and comprised a number of lots of inferior descriptions, sold to close accounts. Consumers were the principal purchasers, and considering the dull state of both the Wool and Woolen Goods market, the prices, on the whole, were regarded as quite satisfactory. The terms of the sale were: Cash, within thirty days, payable in New-York Dec. 31; subject to draft after that date. Interest at 9 ₱ cent. per annum allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of thirty days. The lots sold included 2 bags California Lambs, about 400 ℔s., at 18½c.; 1 pile Coarse Fleeces, 1,200 ℔s., at 44c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleeces, 1,070 ℔s., at 24½c.; 1 pile Medium State Unwashed Fleeces, 500 ℔s., at 35½c.; 1 pile Medium and Coarse Unwashed Fleeces, 350 ℔s., at 33c.; 1 bag Coarse and Broken Unwashed Fleeces, 500 ℔s., at 32c.; 1 bag Coarse Washed Wool, 2,270 ℔s., at 30½c.; 1 bag X and XX Ohio Fleece, one-third off on Unwashed, 1,200 ℔s., at 41c.; 1 bag Texas Wool, 1,600 ℔s., at 21½c.; 1 bag Indiana Tub-washed, 2,000 ℔s., at 50c.; 1 bag Fine Fleeces, 450 ℔s., at 38c.; 1 bag Unwashed Fleeces, 1,170 ℔s., 27½c.; 1 bag Fine Unwashed Fleeces, 2,500 ℔s., at 23c.; 1 pile X and XX State Fleeces, 6,000 ℔s., at 41¾c.; 2 bags Ohio Fleece, 440 ℔s., at 27c.; 1 pile X and above State Fleece, 5,000 ℔s., at 42c.; 1 pile X and above State Fleece, 5,000 ℔s., at 41c.; 1 pile X and above State Fleece, 5,000 ℔s., at 40½c.; 1 pile X and above State Fleece, 5,000 ℔s., at 40¾c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleece, 2,500 ℔s., at 25½c.; 1 pile Fine Unmerchantable Fleece, 3,000 ℔s., at 31½c.; 2 piles Fine Unwashed Fleece, 10,000 ℔s., at 28c.; 1 pile Medium Spring California, 4,500 ℔s., at 24c.; 1 pile Medium Spring California, 4,000 ℔s., at 23½c.; 1 pile Fine Unmerchantable Fleeces, 4,490 ℔s., at 29c.; 1 pile Spring California, 1,830 ℔s., at 18c.; 1 pile Michigan Unmerchantable Fleeces, 5,000 ℔s., at 29½c.; 1 pile Fine Western Unwashed Fleeces, 4,000 ℔s., at 28¼c.; 1 pile Scotch Wool, 2,770 ℔s., at 12½c.; 1 pile Burry Fleeces, 2,080 ℔s., at 34½c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed, 5,000 ℔s., at 50½c.; 2 piles XX and above Ohio Fleece, 10,000 ℔s., at 47½c.; 1 pile Fine Unmerchantable Fleece, 4,000 ℔s., at 33½c.; 1 pile Delaine and Combing Unwashed Fleece, 2,800 ℔s., at 33c.; 1 pile Coarse Iowa Fleeces, 1,500 ℔s., at 42c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Texas, 2,000 ℔s., at 24c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Texas, 900 ℔s., at 25c.; 1 pile Coarse Unwashed Fleece, 120 ℔s., at 20c.; 1 pile Unwashed Canada Combing, 480 ℔s., at 33½c.; 1 pile X Indiana Fleeces, 3,000 ℔s., at 43½c.; 1 pile XX Indiana Fleeces, 4,500 ℔s., at 45c.; 1 pile XX Ohio Fleeces, 5,500 ℔s., at 46½c.; 7 bales fine Spring California, 3,800 ℔s., at 26c.; 10 bales medium Spring California, 5,000 ℔s., at 26½c.; 10 bags Noils, 160 ℔s., at 38½c.; 2 bags Black Scoured Wool, 320 ℔s., at 46c.; 4 bales Coarse and Black California, 2,090 ℔s., at 21c.; 1 bale X 1 Spring California, 449 ℔s., at 26c.; 6 bales Coarse Spring California, 2,650 ℔s., at 23½c.; 11 bales Burry Spring California, 5,700 ℔s., at 17½c.; 2 bales Oregon Locks, 980 ℔s., at 17½c.; 4 bales Black and Bucks, (California,) 2,280 ℔s., at 22c.; 10 bales Coarse Spring California, (some burrs,) 4,860 ℔s., at 21¼c.; 10 bales Burry Spring California, (some burrs,) 4,670 ℔s., at 23¼c.; 8 bales Fine and Medium Spring California, (some burrs,) 3,700 ℔s., at 23½c.; 40 bags Scoured Superfine Pulled, 4,760 ℔s., at 50½c.; 6 bags Medium Scoured, 740 ℔s., at 48½c.; 7 bags Medium Scoured, 770 ℔s., at 50½c.; 6 bags Fine Scoured, 660 ℔s., at 69½c.; 2 bags Coarse Scoured Texas Wool, 270 ℔s., at 36c.; 1 bag Scoured California Wool, 100 ℔s., at 35c.; 6 bags Super-pulled, 1,800 ℔s., at 36c.; 10 bags Super-pulled, 950 ℔s., at 36½c.; 12 bags Wool Extract, 1,920 ℔s., at 16½c.; 10 bags Coarse Noils, 2,020 ℔s., at 7c.; 34 bags Super Pulled, 4,900 ℔s., at 35½c.; 16 bags Super Pulled, 2,400 ℔s., at 36½c.; 12 bags Coarse Fleece Sorts, 1,600 ℔s., at 35¾c.; 10 bags Low Super Pulled, 1,900 ℔s., at 27c.; 10 bags Burry Extra Pulled, 2,000 ℔s., at 34½c.; 16 bags Burry Spring California, 3,500 ℔s., at 22c.; 28 bags Super Pulled, 4,480 ℔s., at 35c.; 17 bags Super Pulled, 2,900 ℔s., at 37½c.; 12 bags Low Super Pulled, 2,200 ℔s., at 30½c.; 19 bags Super Pulled, 3,040 ℔s., at 36c.; 3 bags Merino Pulled, 525 ℔s., at 28c.; 1 bag Short Pulled, 254 ℔s., at 10½c.; 20 bags Super Pulled, 4,200 ℔s., at 35½c.; 20 bags Super Pulled, 4,200 ℔s., at 35½c.; 30 bags Super Pulled, 6,200 ℔s., at 34½c. Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. notice the business in November thus: "Although stocks of all descriptions of Wool are small, there is no speculative feeling in the market. The demand is confined to consumers, who are not inclined to anticipate their wants while goods are so quiet, in spite of the decreased production consequent on the drouth. Fine grades of Fleece Wools have received moderate attention, but a slight concession in price is necessary to move large amounts. Medium grades are more desired, but the supply is small. Combing and Delaine Wools are scarce and wanted. Super Pulled Wools are quiet, but extra Pulled of fair length sells readily. California Wool continues in moderate demand at previous rates. The Fall clips arrive slowly, and stocks do not accumulate. There is a very small supply of Texas Wools in importers' hands. Desirable parcels of coarse and fine sell freely at full rates. The market is nearly bare of Carpet Wools, and good lots move readily at some advance. Prices are also higher in the European markets, and especially on those descriptions used for army blankets. At the late Liverpool sales of East India Wools there was an advance of 10@15 ₱ cent. on coarse Yellow and Gray, and 20 ₱ cent. on Native Black, but the better classes remained unchanged. There is but little fine foreign Wool here. The low prices abroad have induced some importations for manufacturers' and speculative account. During the first half of the sales of Colonial Wools in London, which closes today, prices had declined about 15 ₱ cent. from the lowest July rates. Sheepskins are arriving freely, and considerable amounts are still expected before the end of the year. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1869, were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 ℔s.; from Jan. 1 to Oct. 22, 1870, 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 ℔s.; for month ending Nov. 26, 1870, 1,927 bales, 845,933 ℔s.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active since our last. The demand for Cotton room, both here and at the Southern ports, has been fair at steady rates. There has been a moderate inquiry for Wheat and Flour room, but at irregular and somewhat easier figures. Petroleum vessels have been in less request at about yesterday's modified quotations. There has been a freer offering of Tobacco and Resin for Mediterranean and Continental ports. For Liverpool there were taken 4,100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 9-16d. by steam, ₱ ℔; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼@7½d. by sail, and 8d. by steam, ₱ bushel; and 25 tons Wood, by sail, at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 3,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 2,100 bbls. Resin, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 20 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.@40s. For a Continental port, a bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, a bark, with equal to 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Bilboa, a British brig, with general cargo, including Tobacco, &c., at a round sum. For a Spanish port direct, a Spanish vessel with Petroleum, &c., on private terms. There was some call for grain vessels on charter, but nothing was closed up to a late hour.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1870.

## Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TANNHAUSER, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
GRAND FAIR for the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

## Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The Semi-Weekly, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
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| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond. | |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 2 |
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| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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## Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

## Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

A telegram from Vendome, of Wednesday, says the Prussians have evacuated Vendome, Blois, Chateaudun, to the south and east of Orleans, and Chateauneuf, the west of Orleans and above it on the Loire. A nine hours' fight at Maziers is reported by the same dispatch, in which the Prussians were defeated, with a loss of 345 men. In addition to the places evacuated, above named, the French claim to have reoccupied a number of other places east and south-east of Orleans and Montargis, north and east of Orleans, indicating a concentration of the German armies on the Loire, with what object does not appear. The French Army of the Loire is said to be retreating, and Gen. De Palladines is reported wounded and a prisoner. A movement of the German Army which recently occupied Amiens toward Paris, is believed at Lille to be very significant. The retreat of the French Army of the North toward Arras is believed to be with the object of the quadrilateral of the north, which is deemed impregnable. A dispatch from Nuits, on the Dijon and Lyons Railroad, says a battle began at Geovey, a few miles north of Nuits, on the same road, on Wednesday, between Francs-Tireurs and a Prussian force, in which the latter were defeated. The French were supported by the Garde Mobiles from Vosges and Beaune, ten miles south. A battle at Etrepagny recently resulted in the repulse of the Prussians, with loss of three officers and several cannon and horses.

The Government at Tours has opened credits for 35,000,000 francs, to settle existing contracts for arms, and 15,000,000 for future purchases; together with 1,200,000 for purchasing grain in Algeria, whence exportation of cereals, except to France, is prohibited. The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* says the acceptance of terms of peace by the Paris branch of the French Government will be required before the capitulation of the city will be received. The feeling is said to be extending throughout England that the French war is drawing to a close, as the apparent impossibility of concentrating the French Armies will compel Trochu to surrender. Six military executions are reported in the last number of the Paris *Moniteur*. A balloon, believed to be from Paris, was seen over the British Channel on Wednesday evening, apparently trying to land on one of the Scilly Islands. It was carried out to sea by a strong east wind, and the adventurer probably lost.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, from Versailles, says that negotiations for a conference are progressing. An immediate convention on the Russian question, and the question of peace between France and Prussia, is urged by prominent members of the British Cabinet.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Committee appointed by the Spanish Cortes to communicate to the King of Italy the vote of that body electing the Duke of Aosta King of Spain, and the Duke's acceptance of the crown, has arrived at Genoa on a Spanish man-of-war, accompanied by a squadron of the navy. The Committee will reach Florence on Sunday, where a delegation from Rome will welcome the members.... The result of the Italian elections is the return of 330 of the old and 172 new members of Parliament.... The Bremen steam-ship *Union* recently went ashore on the coast of Scotland. All the passengers have been safely landed.

### GENERAL.

A Heart's Content, N. F., dispatch says a steamer has been sent in search of the *Robert Lowe*, to apprise the officers of the interruption of communication by the cable of 1865, and to ascertain if it is due to grappling the wrong cable. The Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta cable is also broken, between Lisbon and Gibraltar, and messages for India are now sent overland to the Mediterranean coast, by cable to Malta and Egypt, and down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

According to a London telegram, the Suez Canal is to come under English control, and that a company will be formed, with the Duke of Sutherland, probably, as Chairman.

Joseph Dion sends a challenge from San Francisco to A. P. Rudolphe, to play three games of billiards in that city, for $1,000 a game.

John Howe, Edward Moar, John Welsh and Michael McCarthy, charged with assault, riot and rescue of a vessel, (the *Clara F. Friend*,) were, on Wednesday, committed for trial at Prince Edward's Island, and released on bail.

T. C. Callicott, of Brooklyn, formerly a Collector, and for two years imprisoned for conspiracy to defraud the Government, was yesterday pardoned by the President.

An accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Livingston Bridge, six miles below Hudson, yesterday morning. The engine and cars were badly smashed, but no one was hurt. The cause was a misplaced switch, whose attendant was asleep.

The Varieties Theatre and neighboring buildings in New-Orleans were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. One fireman was killed and another is missing. The loss amounts to $250,000.

The public debt of the United States was decreased during the last month $7,475,860 90, and since the 1st of March, $104,019,982 52. The decrease of the bonded debt alone, from March 11, 1869, to Nov. 11, 1870, amounted to $182,942,787.

John Moran, the murderer of Officer Packard, of Stoughton, Mass., was yesterday committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Edward H. Hoswell, for the murder of John B. Laflin, is progressing at Augusta, Me. The defense is justifiable homicide.

A San Francisco Police Justice decides that after the Mercantile Library lottery act, he cannot punish any one for dealing in lottery tickets. The matter is to be taken before a higher tribunal.

"Reddy" Hadley, one of Philadelphia's roughs, shot a tavern-keeper named Dusenbery over a game of cards yesterday.

A Coroner's jury at Concord, N. H., charge several parties with causing the death of a baby farmed out to board.

Yesterday Ira Potter hung himself at Providence, R. I., Mr. Newman drowned herself at Augusta, Me., and Richard A. Hubbard, of New-Orleans, shot himself.

The Alabama troubles remain in *statu quo*. Smith and Bingham are guarded in their offices, the Legislature proceeds with its work and Lindsay signs the bills.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that no child can be confined in the Reform School unless convicted of a crime. This will release a large number from that institution.

The trial of the Baton Rouge, La., rioters, was concluded yesterday, and it is thought they will all be discharged today.

## Parties at Albany.

The proposition is renewed to cast the Republican vote in the Assembly for a Democrat of the Randall class. There is no danger of its adoption. The Republican Press in other parts of the State has, with complete unanimity, denounced it as in every sense inexpedient. Notwithstanding the shameful "counting out" of Mr. Twombly, the Democratic Assemblymen have a majority of only two, and there are so many causes of contention at work among them that their unity will not be easily preserved. The Republicans have no such difficulty to contend against. They are united, with every motive to preserve their party organization intact. Let them nominate a good Republican for the Speakership, and so afford Democrats who refuse to worship the Tammany Baal an opportunity of keeping one of Tammany's tools out of the position. The success of a Republican nomination is barely possible, we admit, but a mere possibility affords sufficient inducement to make the attempt.

In the matter of the Speakership, as in everything else during the session, it is desirable to stand aloof from the Democrats. By preserving the integrity of the Republican minority, and profiting by the discontent of the few disgusted Democrats, the Republicans in either Chamber may be able to defeat more than one corrupt scheme,—or, in the absence of this help, to fasten upon the Democracy the entire responsibility of their action. Either contingency is reason enough for avoiding a course which would involve Republicans in the Tammany game. If its managers continue to silence the murmurs of the disaffected ones and to whip them into the traces, so be it,—the responsibility of the Democracy for all branches of the State Government will be complete. On the other hand, if the lash prove ineffectual, and the party wounds too deep to be healed, it is of the highest importance that the Republicans should be ready to turn to good account the chances as they arise.

The next two years may or may not provoke or shame into independence the rural Democrats who now abjectly obey the commands of the New-York Ring. But the effect of the two years more of Democratic rule upon the public opinion of the State can hardly be doubted. The appeal addressed to Gov. Hoffman in regard to the Erie bill is one of many signs of the alarm which the partnership of Tammany and Erie is everywhere creating. Gov. Hoffman's shoulders are not broad enough to carry Fisk, Jr., and the moral Democracy will soon grow tired of carrying a Governor who sanctioned a law which licenses swindling and theft, and who has taken no step toward the repeal of the law since its infamous working became apparent to all. But the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring, bad as they are, represent only partially the sources of Democratic weakness in the future. The increase of State taxation under a Democratic administration, the deficiency which canal mismanagement is producing, and the corruption and jobbery which have been fostered by a Democratic Canal Board, are incidents that will affect the next election. The immediate consequences of some of these iniquities might have been concealed had the Funding bill become law. A few lessons in book-keeping under Mr. Connolly's direction would then have enabled the officials at Albany to hide from the people of the State the real condition of its finances. The rejection of the measure closes this avenue of escape, and renders inevitable an exposure of the results attending Democratic control in State affairs.

For these and other reasons we call upon Republican members of the Legislature to reserve their strength for proper uses, and to avoid all bargaining with Democrats. Trading and trafficking in politics seldom pay in the long run. In this instance they would assuredly entail heavy loss.

## A Gulf for the Public Money.

His Honor Mayor Hall on Tuesday appointed as Commissioners of the new Court-house, Messrs. Michael Norton, Thomas Coman, James H. Ingersoll and John J. Walsh.

This is a delectable "crowd," and when the "prominent citizens" who indorsed the Controller, Mayor Hall, and their associates, read the list in the newspapers of yesterday, they must have exclaimed, "Well done—these are the men to do credit to us." Undoubtedly these "prominent citizens" were consulted by his Honor the Mayor before the appointments referred to were made, and of course they must be familiar with the antecedents of the persons appointed. The general public, however, may not be so well informed, and a brief statement with regard to them will probably be instructive.

Mr. Norton, familiarly known as "Mike" Norton, and formerly known among sporting characters of the lower stamp as "Crow," and now a member of the Americus Club, first appeared in political life as the great organizer of the repeaters of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, under the supervision of the Ring. For his services in this respect he was rewarded with the positions of Alderman and State Senator. During last Winter he rebelled against Tammany Hall, but was soon conciliated by the Ring, as it was alleged by one of its members, "that Mike's services on election day could not be dispensed with." It will also be remembered that on the examination before Justice Cox, in the Allen matter, a man named Gannon testified to holding a position in the County Clerk's Office and another on the Water Police, and that, instead of performing the duties of either place, he acted as book-keeper in Mr. Norton's livery-stable. When asked who drew the salaries of these positions he declined to answer. This is sufficient for Mr. Norton.

Thomas Coman, the next Commissioner, was President of the last Board of Aldermen — where he was only distinguished for the amiable, not to say sycophantic, manner in which he obeyed the slightest behest of the Ring. He performed the same services in regard to elections in the Fourth Ward that "Mike" Norton did in the Fifth and Eighth. He was originally a letter-carrier, and was removed, or resigned, from the Post-office, the alleged cause thereof being one which we need not now refer to. After his election as Alderman, he gave up all business pursuits, but since then it has been the boast of his friends that he wears the largest diamond of any member of the Board, which is saying a good deal for him. He is also a member of the Americus Club.

Mr. James H. Ingersoll is familiarly known round the City Hall and in the Americus Club as "Jimmy Ingersoll," but is better known to the public as one of the concern of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., general furnishers to all departments of the City and County, not forgetting "armories and drill-rooms." This firm, it is credibly reported, has received over a million and a half of dollars from the Controller since January last, a large part of which was for furniture for the new Court-house. The tax-payers' interests are, of course, safe in Mr. Ingersoll's hands.

As far as Mr. John J. Walsh is concerned, we believe he is known to the *habitués* of the City Hall, but not as a merchant, mechanic, or trader. His name is not in the Directory. These gentlemen have in their hands the expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars to complete the new Court-house, under the eleventh section of the County Tax Levy, which reads as follows:

> Section 11. To provide for the final completion of the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, the Mayor of said City is hereby authorized to appoint four Commissioners. * * The said Commissioners shall have power to expend, and shall complete said Court-house, for a sum not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, which amount the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized to raise on the stock of the County of New-York. * * * The money so raised shall be paid by the Controller, on vouchers approved by the Commissioners herein authorized, and to be filed in his office. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the City and County of New-York, an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the stock herein authorized and that issued by previous authority, and also an amount sufficient to pay the stock, hereby and heretofore authorized for the aforesaid purposes, at its maturity.

That Mayor Hall should designate such men Commissioners to control such a public work, and the expenditure of such an amount of money, will astonish those not familiar with the schemes of the Ring. To our own citizens, who have learned by experience what the Ring can do, the only wonder will be why positions affording such opportunities for feathering the nests of those holding them have been allowed to remain vacant for so long a time. The reason for this we will endeavor to explain.

It is well known that the new Court-house has already cost some millions more than was at all necessary. As usual, the Ring applied to the Legislature last Winter for an appropriation, being about the sixth that they had received, for the purpose of finishing the Court-house. Knowing the public feeling on the subject, it was not considered safe to ask for all the money that was wanted, and the above section was drawn and put in the Tax Levy, the public being under the impression that this was to be positively the last demand of the kind.

But the Tax Levy is a mysterious thing, and there was, it seems, another section, which read as follows:

> Section 4. All liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this act, shall be audited by a Board composed of the Mayor, Controller, and present President of the Board of Supervisors; and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds. * * * Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, *upon the certificate of the officers named herein.*

We should like to know from Mr. Taylor or his Committee what amount of "liabilities" of the county for work done or contracted for upon the new Court-house, has been audited and paid under this last section? It is asserted that the object of withholding the appointment of these Commissioners until this late day, was to enable as large an amount as possible to be expended under the pretense that the county had become "liable" for the payment of the work, and then, when this scheme had been carried as far as practicable, to appoint the four Commissioners, who thereupon might spend six hundred thousand dollars more.

This statement certainly looks probable, particularly when it is noticed that there is nothing requiring the worthy auditing board, constituted by this section, to render any account or file any vouchers. A simple certificate bearing the names of Hall, Connolly & Co., is sufficient to justify the payment of whatever amounts they may claim to have audited, and as this is rather an unusual power, it would certainly appear as if the Controller's Committee might at least have favored us with the number and amounts of such certificates. They will form no inconsiderable proportion of our local taxation for some years to come, and are precisely the things in regard to which the public was anxious to procure information.

## High Rents and High Prices.

The burden of current expenses presses too heavily upon the bulk of the people in this City to be much longer borne. The Astors and Taylors, who can afford to uphold the organized robbery that makes life harder for all the rest of us, are few. They, indeed, can stand high taxes and high prices. If five per cent. is added to the Tax Levy, they clap on ten per cent. to their rents—and then, by convenient friendliness with the chief black-mailers of the community, make five per cent. profit out of the whole transaction. Thus, it becomes almost an object with them to swell taxation to the highest point the public will endure. Such dishonorable collusion may raise the price of every loaf of bread, every pound of meat, every pair of shoes, bought by the poorer classes, but what care the millionaires for that? Their own coffers are filled to overflowing, and they can laugh at the suffering and outcries which cannot deprive them of a dollar, or abate one jot of what they deem their social position.

The consequences of the action of these persons, or of the plundering confederates whom they shield behind their names, are, however, becoming too grievous to be endured. Combined with the mischief of an inflated currency, the evils of excessive taxation are exerting a pressure beneath which something must soon give way. The earnings of the people do not suffice to pay the expenses that this exaggerated burden entails. It is notorious that the profits of business, whether legitimate or speculative, have shrunk, and are still skrinking, to an extent that threatens to be disastrous. People cannot continue to pay the high rents and high prices now imposed upon them. The collapse is inevitable, and when it comes, men like Messrs. Astor and Taylor will have their reward in the shape in which they will most keenly feel it. It is true that the suffering will not be confined to them, but at least the people will realize the unspeakable folly of making that corruption national which is now municipal—a result which would inevitably follow the elevation of Hoffman to the Presidency.

## Territories or States?

The revelations of the census, so far as they are known, afford little encouragement to the schemes that are in preparation for making a considerable addition to the roll of States. The influences that may be relied upon to promote this object are neither few nor unimportant, but they afford no justification for a premature enlargement of Federal representation in the Senate, or of popular representation in the House. The reasonable rule to be observed in such cases is clear. A Territory, to be qualified for admission as a State, should have a population at least equal to the ratio laid down as the basis of representation. That so small a population sends two Senators to Washington, while New-York sends no more, is sufficiently anomalous. But this equality of State representation in the Senate is an essential condition of Federal unity, and though small politicians sometimes assail it as an injustice, no party has ventured to suggest interference with it. Representation in the House, on the other hand, is governed by numbers, and the ratio established for existing States should not be departed from to hasten the admission of any Territory. The last proposition was to fix the ratio at 133,000, but the prevalent feeling was in favor of a larger number, and it is not improbable that 140,000 or 150,000 will be the standard adopted for the new apportionment.

Neither the present ratio, then, nor the ratio that is likely to be adopted, affords encouragement to those who plead for the admission of any of the Territories. Not one of them approaches the standard. New-Mexico, which has the largest population—say 90,000—is, on account of the character of its population, least fitted for the responsibilities of a State. Each of the others is insignificant in numbers. Colorado, whose admission has been urged persistently, still boasts of but 30,000 people. Idaho has the same, Montana has 40,000; Wyoming, 23,000; Dakota, 15,000; Washington, 12,000. The territorial position will be for years to come that which best befits their circumstances,—unless, indeed, the growth of railroad facilities shall stimulate their settlement to a degree unknown in the past. For Colorado had more than 37,000 three years ago; Montana at the same time 30,000; Idaho, 20,000, and Washington some thousands more than it has today.

The fact that Oregon, admitted in 1859, had in the following year a population of only 52,465, and that Nevada, admitted in 1864, had two years afterward but 40,000, does not affect the merits of the case. In both instances admission was premature. Oregon has, within the last decade, doubled its population—speaking roundly—while Nevada is even now credited with only 42,000. Neither, therefore, is at this moment qualified for federal representation, if—as in equity it should be—the rule binding upon other States were applied to them. Nebraska is in the same category. In 1860 it had 28,841; now it has 105,000. Taking the average of its increase, it could not have had more than 80,000 when admitted in 1867. What motives operated to produce the admission of these States we need not stop to consider. If political, these motives were unwise; if vaguely liberal, they were unjust to other parts of the Union and especially to other new States, in regard to which a greater respect for the ratio of representation had been observed. Thus, Iowa, at the period of admission, could not have had less than 130,000; Wisconsin not less than 250,000; Minnesota, 125,000. These are approximate estimates, of course, but they are sufficient for our present purpose. They show that the admission of Oregon and Nevada was exceptional, and does not constitute a precedent for action in reference to Colorado and the remainder of the present Territories. Even Kansas does not help them: its population when admitted did not fall far short of 120,000.

The matter is not one in regard to which Congress can afford to be indifferent. There may be powerful interests at work in favor of elevating Colorado or Montana to equality with older States, but no local, or personal, or partisan consideration should, for an instant, weigh against broader reasons of public policy which govern the adjustment of representation, and determine the relative power of States in regulating national legislation.

## Military Tactics.

Gen. Sherman has mentioned in his report on the United States Army, that the Board appointed to regulate a uniform system of tactics for all arms has completed its labors. It is to be hoped that considering the apparent superiority of the Prussian system to that of the French, the former has been well considered, so that parts of it, at any rate, may be adopted. The French, on which the United States drill has been closely modelled, depends on lines deployed from the battalion in column; the Prussian on four columns in each battalion, which may be wholly or partially deployed or broken into advance, main, and rear guards, at the individual discretion of the Captains—the Prussian company being nominally, in round numbers, 250, with Captains mounted, and four Lieutenants to each; the French eighty strong, with Captain, Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant on foot. The Prussians claim that these parties are more mobile, more formidable in attack, and can be deployed to any desired degree of attenuation in line in defense where a good front of fire is required; and in answer to the objection that artillery might annihilate a company when in such deep formation, (eight files,) they say the narrow front is less liable to suffer. The smoke of the field more or less covers them; Artillery or concentrated infantry fire *might* destroy any one company, but might as likely miss it altogether; while the full line of numerous small companies must suffer a steady succession of casualties, all the time engaged, and cannot so soon either overcome resistance, or rally under fire as well-handled large companies. The Prussian companies are large enough to be conspicuous points on which to assemble; but any little hill will cover their small front formation till absolutely requisite to show. The pedantry of the parade is out of place in action, though the better the parades are done in peace the better able are the troops to dispense with the mechanical orders of the drill-book. *In medio tutissimus ibis.* French slovenliness and Austrian precision are alike inferior to the system which acknowledges there is a time for everything.

## Mr. Taylor's Gas Company and Controller Connolly.

In our article of Wednesday last, entitled "Moses Taylor and the Controller," we stated that a Board of Audit was created with power to direct the payment of all disputed claims against the City, and that a bill was passed giving the Controller power to settle all such claims.

We presumed it would be quite clear from the general tenor of our article that the responsibility for the payment of the claim of the Manhattan Gas Company of half a million, rested solely upon Mr. Controller Connolly. The power under which he acted in "adjusting and settling" that claim was given to him by the act repealing the law creating the Board of Audit, and left the whole matter to his discretion. In fact, as we are credibly informed, during the period the lamented Judge Bonney was connected with the Board of Audit, he refused to permit this claim of the Gas Company to be even presented to the Board of which he was a member, although he was a large stockholder in the Company, and probably conversant with the circumstances on which it was founded.

The fact that this Judge, who was a learned and conscientious lawyer, and pecuniarily interested in favor of this claim, would not even permit it to be presented as a claim before the Board of Audit, will render the public more anxious than ever to learn what induced the Controller afterward to make the alleged payment of five hundred thousand dollars to the Company. Perhaps the Mayor can tell us?

## MINOR TOPICS.

All indications combine to confirm our impression that the siege of Paris is drawing near its close, and that the war is approaching that stage where it must assume the character of a disconnected and desultory conflict, or be brought to an end altogether. The general change of the Prussian positions on the Loire can hardly be fully explained till further details are forthcoming of the places to be next occupied. It may either mean an advance to Paris, in concert with the First Army Corps advancing from Amiens, in order to inaugurate some decisive operations there, or it may be the first step in a concentrated attack upon the forces under Gen. De Paladines, now apparently about to retreat to the left bank of the Loire. In any case, the general evacuation of the line of positions north and west of Orleans is the prelude to some important enterprise on the part of the Prussians.

Balloons cannot be trusted for the regular transmission of mails, but the French Government at Tours appears to believe that pigeons can. They have at all events sent formal notice to the English Post-office that a special dispatch to Paris by means of carrier-pigeons has been established, and that this will be serviceable for letters from England, provided they are first sent by post to Tours. Such missives, however, must be posted unsealed and without envelopes, must be registered, contain no more than twenty words, or any political allusions, be written in French, and pay about eleven cents a word by way of postage, in addition to the usual sixpence from England. No guarantee is given of safe delivery, so that the conditions are not, on the whole, very inviting. We are told, notwithstanding, that the flood of letters sent during the first three days after the notification was published, was such as to cause serious inconvenience.

It seems that Controller Connolly has taken a hint from the Times' exposure of the sinecure berths filled by his appointment under the name of "officers of Court," and has discharged fifty of these useless officials. It would have looked better if this had been done before election, but then the "Ring" might have lost the services of these municipal patriots. The Controller says he is going to discharge one-third of all these Court officers subject to his control. He might discharge four-fifths of them, and then leave twice as many as the Courts need. The law of the last Legislature, under which Mr. Connolly was authorized to appoint officers of Court, reads as follows:

> "Attendants on the several Courts in the City and County of New-York, except Police and District Court officers, shall be appointed and removed and their compensation fixed by the Controller, but shall not be greater in number than at present."

Now, we should like to ask Controller Connolly how many additional officers he has appointed since the passage of that law, and where he got the authority for the appointments? And we should also like Mayor Hall to tell us what penalty the new charter provides for the head of a department who violates the law?

When the Tammany organization shall have gone the way of all swindles, Mayor Hall will have, in addition to his other versatile abilities, the qualifications for going into the career of costume delineation hitherto occupied by such artists as Woodin and Mrs. Howard Paul. As a "boy" in green the Mayor was an unqualified success, and at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Seamen's Exchange, yesterday, he appeared in a pea-jacket, with appropriate continuations, thus looking "every inch the sailor." Careful observers do not appear to have noticed that the Mayor had his cheek distended by a good-sized "quid," that he shivered his timbers, hitched his inexpressibles, and wished himself several times in Davy Jones' locker. This plan of dressing to suit the character agreeably breaks the monotony of public life, and as an ancillary merit deserves all praise.

The Suez Canal is to pass under British control after all. France was very proud of the achievement of the "man who abolished an isthmus," and even artisans and shop-keepers put their hard-earned francs into a scheme that promised them so much national glory and so many commercial advantages. But it soon became apparent that England was to reap the chief share of the benefits of M. de Lesseps' great work, and France has made too many sacrifices on the altar of glory lately, to have much disposition left to regret this additional one.

Things sometimes happen in Wall-street which, to the innocent eyes of outside observers, are quite inexplicable. A corporation, for example, which not long ago "passed" a dividend, declares a half-yearly dividend of five per cent. The common mind would suppose that the stock would go up, when lo! it suddenly runs down. Again, the stock of a Corporation being quoted at par, its first mortgage bonds, promising a high interest in gold, are advertised at ten or fifteen per cent. below par. All this may be sound in theory and practice, but it certainly requires exceptional experience to perceive it. Perhaps, after due reflection, Wall-street men will discover that to puzzles like these some of the general dullness and public disinclination to "operate" may be traced.

The last meeting of the remnants of the Tammany section of the Republican General Committee of 1870 was held last evening, and we trust that the Republican Party of this City is now finally rid of this and all committees of a similar character. If it attempts to reorganize for 1871, its character will be known, and, being known, it can do no more harm to the Republican Party than any other Tammany Hall organization. The true Republicans of the old Committee also met last evening, and passed a series of resolutions repudiating all association with the men who for years past have betrayed their party, and calling upon the State Committee to reorganize the party in this City on a basis that shall do away with the frauds of primary elections, and emancipate the party from Democratic politicians and their Republican allies.

A reduction of nearly seven millions and a half tells the story of Mr. Boutwell's public debt management in November. Another announcement from the Treasury points to a result that will be yet more generally appreciated. The estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year exhibit a reduction, as compared with those for the current year, of eighteen millions. Had not the unexpended balances been rendered unavoidable for general purposes by ill-considered legislation, the eighteen millions decrease would have been fifty millions.

Among the questions suggested by the war is, "What will become of Algeria?" The nation which has to pay the costs of the ordeal by battle cannot afford such a luxury as a military colony. Perhaps the Khédive may see his advantage in taking it off their hands. He is a shrewd and successful merchant, and his system, the most brutally degrading in the world, will not be new to the people of Algeria. The transfer would probably be viewed without much concern by the other Powers.

The serious illness of Sir Roderick Murchison, the veteran President of the Royal Geographical Society, has been reported. It may be remembered that Sir Roderick was about the only person living who refused to believe the circumstantial account of the murder of Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, a couple of years ago, and he has been rewarded since by authentic news of his friend's safety. Let us hope that both lives may be spared for a happy meeting.

## WASHINGTON.

### Bad Omens from Louisiana—The Public Estimates—Pardon of Revenue Offenders—The Alabama Troubles and the Administration—A Fashionable Wedding—Public Debt Statement—Various Matters.

### Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has arrived here, for the general purpose of prosecuting a scheme for the disruption of the Republican Party in Louisiana and the destruction of the harmony and prestige which were the chief results of the late Republican victory in that State. It is alleged that he demands the removal of United States Marshal Packard, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Postmaster Lowell, and Assessor Joubert of the First District. At the recent election an amendment to the State Constitution was adopted repealing the provision which rendered the Governor ineligible for a second term. Looking to two years hence, Warmoth is now ready for an alliance with the President, offensive and defensive, and it remains to be seen whether the officers who seem to stand in his way are to be slaughtered in pursuance of any such arrangement. Marshal Packard is one of the most efficient and popular Republicans in the State, and in his position as Chairman of the State Committee, aided very largely in the recent Republican triumph. Joubert, and his friend Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, are the two most influential colored men in the State, and the effect of alienating them by such a process would be fatal. Joubert will probably go out on consolidation of the revenue districts, and that ought to satisfy Gov. Warmoth.

#### ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1871-2, which were completed at the Treasury today, present a remarkably favorable showing, in view of the circumstances under which they are made. Last year the estimates for the current fiscal year were made upon a basis of $200,000,000 unexpended balances, and yet reached the sum of $298,000,000, while the appropriations were, including interest on public debt and all other permanent objects $272,000,000. This year the estimates are upon the basis of no unexpended balances whatever, these being rendered unavailable to the extent of $86,000,000 by the fifth section of the act of July 12 last; yet the total is but $280,000,000, or $18,000,000 less than last year. But for the operation of the law referred to, the estimates for the next fiscal year would have been fully $50,000,000 less, but the practical, business-like reform of the present Administration overcomes even the arbitrary enactments of Congress, and presents a telling argument to the country in the simple fact that by the honest application of the surplus revenues of the country to the payment of the debt, the appropriation for the payment of the interest on the public debt is already reduced in less than two years by the sum of nearly $11,000,000 per annum. The expenditure for interest during the last fiscal year was $129,235,498. For the current fiscal year it will be less than $118,000,000.

#### PARDON OF OFFENDERS AGAINST THE REVENUE.

The President today signed the pardon of T. C. Callicot, of Brooklyn, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, and convicted two years since of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Callicot has served the term of imprisonment, and was still held in duress because of failure to pay the fine of $10,000, imposed as a part of the sentence; but, it being shown that he was unable to pay it, and the application for pardon being indorsed by Mr. Justice Nelson, the President cheerfully granted the same. The pardons of William Hensley, convicted of illicit distilling in East Tennessee, and of Andrew Scott, convicted of cutting timber on Government reservations, were also signed today.

#### THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

As usual, the cause of the troubles at Montgomery, and the part of the Government therein, are being grossly perverted by the opposition Press. The Administration here has taken no part in them, and knew nothing of the proceedings of Gov. Smith until they appeared in the newspapers. Gov. Smith called on Capt. Drum for guards for the Governor's and Treasurer's offices at the capitol, and that officer furnished the same on his own responsibility, and without the knowledge of either the President or Gen. Terry, the latter of whom commands that district, though temporarily on duty here On Tuesday, Lindsay, the Democratic Governor elect, telegraphed the President of the action of Capt. Drum, and the result was that by direction of the President Gen. Terry ordered Capt. Drum to withdraw the guards at once, and to make no use of the troops except in obedience to the mandate of the Sheriff as a *posse comitatus*, to prevent riots and preserve order. The Administration proposes to have nothing to do with the squabbles of the civil officers there beyond aiding the civil authorities to keep the peace.

#### ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Senator Sherman, Senator Ames and Senator Hamilton, of Texas; Representatives Starkweather, Eldridge, Van Trump and Bowen, of South Carolina, are among the arrivals since yesterday.

#### A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Fashionable circles were considerably agitated to-night by a ceremonious wedding at Epiphany Church. Long before 8 o'clock the church itself and the approaches thereto were occupied by an immense crowd, while the ushers inside had more than they could do to reserve space for the invited guests. The bride was Miss Virginia H. Eastman, daughter of Gen. Seth Eastman, retired army officer, whose artistic efforts have appropriately and elegantly adorned certain portions of the Capitol with illustrations of Indian life and character. The bridegroom was Mr. William S. Moore, Assistant Engineer in the navy, and now on duty at the Navy Department. There were six beautiful bridesmaids, four little girls to strew flowers in the bride's pathway, four clergymen and four hundred well-wishing friends. The bride, who is an intellectual and handsome young lady, was dressed in exquisite taste. The attendance was very distinguished, including members of the Cabinet, the leading officers of the army and navy, many members of the Diplomatic Corps and other prominent people. After the ceremony, a reception was given by Gen. and Mrs. Eastman at their residence, which was attended by a large number of the immediate friends of the bride and her family.

#### VISIT FROM A LIVE MAN.

William Orton, Esq., President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, arrived here this morning. Mr. Orton is the freshest, newsiest-looking man that comes to Washington, and business of some kind is sure to follow his advent.

### Dispatch to the Associated Press.

#### RAILROAD QUESTION.

The question whether the Treasury Department can reserve for interest due from the railroads to which subsidies of land have been granted, the entire amount payable for mails and transportation, has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General. Pending a decision of that question, payment to the railroads for such service will be delayed at the Treasury.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts from the 12th to the 19th November, inclusive: At New-York, $2,037,119; Boston, $341,901; Philadelphia, $48,423; San Francisco, $118,584.

#### COUNCIL OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

The annual session of the Grand National Council of the Union League of America will be held Dec. 14, at the room of the National Union Club, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, will preside, and delegations from all sections of the country are expected to be present.

#### HEALTH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

Information has just been received here that Chief-Justice Chase, though still weak, is slowly recovering his health; but his physician has not yet expressed an opinion as to what time he may resume his seat on the Bench.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the Debt statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.* | |
| Bonds at 5 per cent | $218,977,300 00 |
| Bonds at 6 per cent | 1,724,774,800 00 |
| Amount outstanding | $1,943,752,100 00 |
| Interest | 40,654,451 07 |
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.* | |
| Certificates at 3 per cent | $45,050,000 00 |
| Navy pension fund at 3 per cent | 14,000,000 00 |
| Certificates at 4 per cent | 678,000 00 |
| Amount outstanding | $59,728,000 00 |
| Interest | 364,364 34 |
| *Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.* | |
| Amount outstanding | $3,341,087 35 |
| Interest | 438,503 24 |
| *Debt Bearing no Interest.* | |
| Demand and legal-tender notes | $356,102,321 00 |
| Fractional currency | 39,166,916 08 |
| Certificates of gold deposited | 16,582,620 00 |
| Amount outstanding | $411,851,857 08 |
| Total amount outstanding | $2,418,673,044 43 |
| Total interest | 41,457,318 65 |
| Total debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid | 2,460,130,363 08 |
| *Amount in the Treasury.* | |
| Coin | $97,368,577 81 |
| Currency | 28,453,290 62 |
| Total | $125,821,868 43 |
| Debt less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult. | 2,341,784,355 55 |
| Decrease of debt during the past month | 7,475,860 90 |
| Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870 | 104,019,982 52 |
| Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding | 64,618,832 00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 161,547,080 00 |
| Interest paid by the United States | 8,815,345 49 |
| Interest repaid by the transportation of Mails | 2,417,493 95 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 6,397,851 54 |

*Reduction Since March, 1869.*

A statement prepared by the United States Treasurer for his private information shows that the Government has paid of the bonded debt alone, from March 11, 1869, to Nov. 11, 1870, in principal, interest and premium, $182,942,787, equal to $333,837 per day. The total premium paid has been $21,317,490, and the interest $3,035,546 on the purchase of $159,589,750 of United States bonds since the 11th of March, 1869, on which day the Secretary of the Treasury made his first purchase for the sinking fund.

*Distribution of the Report.*

The Treasury Department now prints 4,000 copies of the public debt statement in German and 2,000 in English. Prominent bankers and brokers at home and abroad are regularly supplied with copies of the debt statement. The statement has heretofore been telegraphed to Europe, but the present interruption of the Atlantic cables has temporarily interfered with the arrangement.

## SPAIN.

### The Hispano-Italian Negotiations Reviewed.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 8th ult. published officially, under the heading "Royal Protocol," the negotiations that have been held between the Spanish and Italian Governments on the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA for the throne of Spain, as well as the various communications made to the European Powers in relation thereto. On the 1st ult. the Duke gave his final acceptance to Señor MONTEMAR, the Spanish Minister at Florence, in a document signed by him, as follows: "Having received the consent of the King, my father, I authorize you to inform Marshal PRIM that he may present my candidateship for the throne to the Cortes, if he believes that my name can unite the friends of liberty, order and constitutional government." A circular was then addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of Spain abroad, to be communicated to the several Governments, giving notice of the said candidateship, the answers to which, conveyed through their respective Ministers at Madrid, by Russia, Belgium, Portugal, France, Prussia, Holland, Austria and Turkey, signified in the highest terms approval of the selection made, and expressed hopes of its success. On the 5th ult. the Pope sent his approval, saying "he will implore God fervently that the election of a King may secure to Spain tranquillity, prosperity and increase of religion." The answers given by Lord GRANVILLE are of importance. On the 22d of October, through the medium of Mr. LAYARD, our Minister at Madrid, he said, "If the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA is agreeable to the Spanish nation, Her Majesty's Government will see with the greatest pleasure that His Highness is accepted as King of Spain, and a communication in this sense has been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Florence." On the 5th ult. the Spanish Minister in London wrote to his Government, "In answer to the note by which I informed Lord GRANVILLE of the candidateship of the Duke of AOSTA having been presented to the Cortes, he desires me to congratulate, in his name, the Government for this step, adding, he will learn with satisfaction, that it is agreeable to the Cortes and to the nation."

### Surprise to Rev. Dr. Draper, of St. Andrew's Parish, Harlem.

On Wednesday evening last the parishioners of Rev. GEO. B. DRAPER, D. D., rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, gave that gentleman and his wife a surprise, it being the twentieth anniversary of their wedding-day. About 150 people were present, and many brought handsome and tasteful presents. During the evening an elegant book-case was brought in the parlor, and presented to the doctor, with a letter requesting the acceptance of the gift, and expressing the high esteem in which he was held by the donors. A liberal supper—which, with a band of music, had preceded the company—was partaken of, and the assemblage dispersed about 12 o'clock. The affair was apparently greatly enjoyed by host and guests alike, and must have been very gratifying to the former, who is well worthy of the attention shown him by his congregation.

### The Occupation of Rome—Protest from American Catholics.

A most important event, at least among the Roman Catholics of New-York, is to take place on Sunday next. The recent occurrences that have taken place in the States of the Church have deeply agitated the Roman Catholics all over the world. The Archbishop of this Diocese, the most Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKEY, aided by the most learned divines, has drawn up a strong and learned protest against the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy. CHARLES O'CONOR has lent his legal counsel in the supervision of those portions of the document that touch on the domain of civil law. The instructions of the Archbishop to his clergy are that this protest be submitted to the congregations on Sunday evening next, in their respective parish churches, when an opportunity will be afforded to the learned Catholics of New-York, both clerical and lay, to enter on the discussion of the subject matter before them. There is sure to be a brilliant array of orators on so important an occasion. It is intended to send copies of the protest to the Pope, and distribute many of them among the people.

### Personal.

Mayor Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield; Gen. J. H. Bishop, of Minnesota; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Congressman John Lynch, of Maine, and Hon. H. E. Sargent, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Thomas H. Dudley, United States Consul at Liverpool; Hon. E. F. Morgan, of New-London; Major Ogleby, of the United States Army; Hon. E. C. Allen, of Augusta, Me., and T. Powell, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Gen. E. H. Champlin, of Cornwall; Hon. Oliver Stanley, of Connecticut, and Gen. E. T. Holmes, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. G. R. Byram, of the Boston *Journal*; Gen. J. M. Sharp, of Philadelphia; Hon. E. C. Taft, of Massachusetts, and Gen. H. W. Andrews, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. C. C. Hoff, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House. Gen. C. W. Thorp, of the United States Army, and Judge Case, of Buffalo, are at the St. Denis Hotel. G. E. Desbenats, of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and S. B. Weaver, of Newport, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. Horace White, of Chicago, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. ISAAC M. LONG, well known in literary and theatrical circles of this City, was among the passengers of the Cunard steam-ship yesterday, on his way to Italy.

### The Claim of the Manhattan Gas Company.

NO. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

An article in your paper this morning might possibly be construed as containing an insinuation against the character of a gentleman of high standing, a very dear friend of mine, not long since deceased.

The late Judge BENJAMIN W. BONNEY was the leading and active member of the Board of Audit. He was also a member of the Executive Committee, and counsel of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, but I am personally cognizant of the fact that he refused to permit the claim of that Company, referred to in your article, to be presented to the Board of which he was a member. I am entirely ignorant of what action the Controller may have taken personally about the claim after the termination of the existence of the Board of Audit and the decease of Judge BONNEY, but whatever it was Judge BONNEY had nothing to do with it.

Yours respectfully, ALFRED ROE.

## POLITICAL.

### THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

### Meeting of the Regular Organization—Adoption of Important Resolutions—The Black List, or Tammany Republican Office-Holders—Appeal to the State Committee to Reorganize the Party in this City.

The Regular Republican General Committee, better known as the Anti-Tammany organization, assembled at the head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, Hon. HUGH GARDINER acting as President. Messrs. VAN COTT and JOHN J. O'BRIEN served as Secretaries. Among those present were Collector Murphy, Gen. Arthur, Hon. B. K. Phelps, formerly Assistant District-Attorney, Hon. James Thompson, Hon. W. A. Darling, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, and others. The proceedings were characterized by great enthusiasm and unanimity of action.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Whereas,* The history of the Republican Party in New-York City demonstrates the fact that a number of the Republican District Associations have been, and are now, controlled to an alarming extent by emissaries and official subordinates of the Tammany Hall Democracy; and,

*Whereas,* It is known that not less than fifty delegates of the Republican General Committee of 1870 are holding office under the Democratic City and County Governments, or are otherwise in the receipt of patronage from Tammany Hall, and have been present at meetings of the General Committee, acting and voting notoriously in the interest of their Tammany employers; and,

*Whereas,* By the presence and conduct of these persons in the Republican General Committee, and the aid and comfort given by them to our political opponents, the Republican Party in New-York City has been persistently misrepresented and scandalized, its councils distracted, its candidates betrayed, its honest purposes perverted, whereby at length our entire local organization is become demoralized and many so-called Republican associations carry upon their rolls the names of more Democrats than Republicans, and are used only as adjuncts of Tammany Hall; and,

*Whereas,* A resolution presented in the General Committee, in October last, dictating that "no person holding office, directly or indirectly, under the Democratic City Government, should be eligible to a seat in any Republican Convention," was voted against by nearly one-half of the delegates present, and was adopted by a majority of only five votes, and subsequently in defiance and disobedience of said resolution a County Convention was organized by Tammany office-holders, under call of the Republican General Committee, and admitted to its seats as delegates the very class of persons excluded by the terms of that call, avowing to the world that the district associations sending such delegates, and the County Convention, which seats were equally under the influence of Tammany Hall, and were determined to repudiate the action of the Republican General Committee; and,

*Whereas,* at the primary elections called to choose delegates to the Republican nominating Conventions, and in the Conventions afterward held, the honest and earnest Republicans of the City were subjected to wrong and injury by Tammany office-holders, who controlled the polls with brute force and the aid of policemen, and in pursuance of these one policy thereafter, certain well-known Republican place-holders under Tammany Hall, assisted by their agents paid with Tammany money, strove to divide and weaken the Republican strength, and did openly, on election day, vote and canvass for the Democratic State nominations, therefore,

*Resolved,* That while we accuse no man of disloyalty to Republican principles, because he may be influenced or necessitated to accept employment from our political opponents, yet, in justice to ourselves and for the good name and integrity of the Republican Party, we declare no office-holder in any Democratic department, or under any wing of Democratic authority, can be eligible to membership or position in the Republican organization of this City.

*Resolved,* That we, as representatives of the Republican Party in the General Committee of 1870, cannot consort, counsel or act with Tammany office-holders either in committee conventions or district associations.

*Resolved,* That the following persons, holding seats with the Republican General Committee, namely: Benjamin F. Manierre, Police Commissioner; James Galway, Fire Commissioner; Messrs. Gallsett, Coachmon, Charles Cooper, Beeny, Mark Lannigan, A. Brown, Jr., Stookey, Herlich and Lambrecht, of the Police and Health Departments; Loew, Convenhoven, Wilson, Sr., of the Department of Charities and Correction; Burns and Allen, of the Fire Department; Miller, Wagner, Alsten and Gillett, of the Tax Bureau; Costa, Oliver and Van Brunt, of Civil Court; Taylor, of the Bureau of Unsafe Buildings, Duryee, of the Department of Docks; Buckley, Court Officer; Dubois, Noble, Raymond, of the Department of Public Works, are not, as office-holders, under Democratic authority, to be considered fit representatives of the Republican Party in New-York City, and their presence and action in the Republican General Committee is an abuse not to be tolerated by the Republicans of our City or the State at large.

*Resolved,* That in view of the facts above recited, all of which can be substantiated by affidavits, and as representative Republican members of the General Committee of 1870, we are convinced that it is not for the interest of the Republican Party of the State that we should issue the customary call for primary elections to constitute a General Committee for 1871, but that instead of so doing, we respectfully ask the Republican State Committee to take immediate measures for a thorough organization of the party in this City on a plan which shall avoid the frauds and violence of primary elections, secure to us an honest, efficient County Committee, and emancipate our local associations at once and forever from the control of Democratic politicians and their Republican allies.

Mr. GILLETT protested that he was no longer an office-holder, and his name was subsequently struck from the black-list, and Mr. LAMBRECHT and Mr. LANNIGAN were added to it.

A motion was made for the reorganization of the party, after which Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed, composed of ten members, to confer with the State Central Committee and to request the latter body to select ten of its members to effect a reorganization of the party in the different Assembly districts. His motion was approved by Col. DUGANNE, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and others, and was adopted. The following gentlemen were named on the Committee by Mr. GARDINER: Charles S. Spencer, William A. Darling, William Haw, Jr., E. Delafield Smith, Robert Edwards, A. J. H. Duganne, John J. O'Brien, Cornelius Van Cott, Jr., M. Patterson, Jr., James H. Welsh, James Farr, and John J. Kunell. Messrs. DUGANNE, DARLING and SMITH, were then selected as a Subcommittee to prepare an address to the State Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

### The Tammany Members of the Republican Committee—Primaries Ordered—Speech from Gen. Cochrane.

The remnant of the Republican General Committee that still cling to the Tammany flesh-pots, while proclaiming that they are the "regular" Republicans, met last evening in a room adjoining that in which the regular Republican Committee meet. They were a doleful-looking set of men, and appeared to be in constant apprehension of some great calamity about to befal them, to guard against which and to help keep their courage up, "Hank" SMITH and BEN MANIERRE kindly sent them a *posse* of policemen, who occupied a large portion of the hall. Gen. COCHRANE, the Chairman of the Committee, made his appearance rather late, and was received with tumultuous applause, the members evidently fearing he would not come at all, as he is known to have no sympathy with the few Tammany office-holders that now constitute the remnant of the Committee over which he was elected to preside a year ago. Gen. COCHRANE having taken the chair, several communications were received from district conventions announcing that they had expelled certain members of the General Committee, and elected others in their places. These communications were all received, and the newly-elected members were ordered to be placed upon the roll. The following communication was also received from Judge WELSH, announcing his resignation as a member of the Committee, but fearing it would not be palatable, it was ordered to be laid on the table without being read:

*To the Republican General Committee of the City of New-York.*

I herewith tender my resignation as a delegate from the Twenty-first Assembly District, and, by your leave, will refer to certain reasons therefor:

The Association I represent in part has already voted to declare vacant the seats of five of the delegates on political grounds. For this and similar considerations a thorough reorganization of the party representation in the City seems unavoidable. The exigency also demands of the organization the formal renunciation of a practice which signalized its earlier stages, by Republicans in power in the State sharing with Tammany's leaders political influences in municipal administration under the delusive appearance of non-partisanship. The moral of that unnatural coalition is suggested by the presence of United States troops in the City at the late general election in anticipation of intended frauds on the municipal ballot-boxes by the Tammany element. But at last, under the lead of the great captain of the age, circumstances shape to force the political parties of the State to their proper separate responsibilities. This movement promises to reveal, through a wholesome party attrition, the key to municipal order and safety in the electoral privilege regulated and purified—a consummation always remarkably avoided by the coalition. In this will be recognized a natural revulsion from a plan of municipal control servilely copied from the British Blue-books, and applied in New-York with the rank growth of all the primary elections of both parties in the State, as a guarantee for steadiness, in lieu of the imperial power in the original. Following the new lead the Republican Party may yet regain the power of which it has been most unfairly shorn in the State; and by uprooting the Haussmannism now flourishing over the remains of the blue-book delusion stop its spread to the nation.

J. H. WELSH.

BEN MANIERRE offered for adoption a communication providing for a call for primaries to elect a new General Committee for 1871, but leaving the time for holding the primaries blank. It was adopted, and the Executive Committee was directed to fill up the blank to suit themselves, and when they got ready to hold the primaries to advertise the same. There being no further business, a motion was made to adjourn, but before putting the motion, Gen. COCHRANE made a brief and quite an eloquent farewell speech. He referred to the time he was elected Chairman a year ago, and the prospect of harmony in the party that then prevailed, and the disappointment that followed. He had bright hopes for the future of the Republican Party, both in the State and nation, and he conjured all true Republicans to bury personal quarrels, prejudices and animosities, and unite for the good of the common cause. He said they were all aware that there had been imputations against the integrity and good faith of certain sections of the party, and charges of obliquity in their actions and motives. Without assuming that these imputations were just as regards any one present, yet he cautioned all so to conduct themselves as to give no ground for suspicion that they were acting in the interest of any other political organization, and particularly any organization adverse to the Republican Party. He thanked them for the kindness shown to him since he had been their Chairman, and closed by expressing his hope for a thorough and cordial union of the party in this City. The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

### THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

### Smith and Bingham in Their Guarded Rooms—The Legislature at Work, and Lindsay Signing the Bills—An Indignation Meeting to be Held.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—There is no change in the status of affairs here. Gov. LINDSAY has approved a bill that originated in the House and passed the Senate. The troops have been withdrawn, and a Sheriff's posse now guards the Treasury and Executive Offices, which are still occupied by SMITH and BINGHAM. Persons wishing to enter are halted and required to make known their business. The House of Representatives met today and transacted considerable business. There was no session of the Senate. The delegation from Madison County, consisting of a Republican Senator and three Democratic Representatives, have telegraphed to their constituents that the law has been fully complied with, and call for a meeting, irrespective of party, to denounce the action of SMITH and BINGHAM.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Mobile *Register* thinks that Alabama, with a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor and two Governors, is governed too much.

J. H. RAINEY having been elected to Congress, has resigned his seat in the Senate of South Carolina.

The Richmond *Whig* nominates Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, for President, and Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, for Vice-President in 1872.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS is, by invitation, to speak in Louisville, in January, on the industrial and financial condition of the country.

A Kentucky Democratic paper wants its party to recognize a higher and nobler duty than mere allegiance to the prejudices of the past.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia have announced that it is desirable to have a more thorough organization of the party throughout that State, in view of the approaching election.

While disapproving the suggestion that Government troops should be sent into Georgia, the Savannah *Republican* admits that, from its experience with the soldiery, it has no reason to apprehend from them any countenance of unfairness in the election.

The Senatorial contest in New-Jersey seems to have narrowed itself down to four candidates: A. G. CATTELL, the present incumbent; CORNELIUS WALSH, of Bergen; FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, and CORTLANDT PARKER, of Essex.

Some Democratic paper in Maine claimed, recently, that the result of the election showed that Mr. BLAINE's popularity was "waning," but the Augusta *Journal* shows that at that election he ran nearly 200 ahead of the Republican State ticket in his district.

California, also, refuses to admit, with Gen. BUTLER, that the mission of the Republican Party is ended at home; and the San Francisco *Alta* tells him that there is just as severe, if not as exhausting labor, before the Republican Party as it ever underwent. "It is its mission to build the edifice whose base it has laid so firmly. The civil service, the corrupting effects of office-seeking, taxation and the tariff, now claim its most earnest attention."

The members of Congress whom the Democrats have gained in West Pennsylvania, are all Protectionists, and the next delegation from that State will, therefore, stand precisely as the present one does on this question—twenty-two Protectionists to two Free-traders. The organ of the Democracy in that section of the State is positive in its declaration that Messrs. FOSTER, GRIFFITH and MCCOLLOM are not, and never have been, Free-traders.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* gives a long list of the names of old Whigs who are now leaders of the Democratic Party in that State. The list includes such men as Wm. A. Graham, Zebulon B. Vance, W. H. Battle, Lion H. Rogers, F. E. Shober and J. T. Morehead, and the *Standard* says that the kernel of the party is Whig and the shell is Democratic; that the old Democrats are "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the Whigs.

The Richmond *State Journal* says that as soon as the Republicans in Virginia, who had been beguiled and led astray by the false promises and hypocritical devices of the secession Democracy, discovered they had been betrayed, they, with one or two exceptions, recanted their errors, and are now the most zealous supporters of the National Administration, and the sternest and most inappeasable enemies of Gov. WALKER and his Democratic masters.

Some of the Republicans of West Virginia are expressing the wish that the Democrats will elect Judge MATTHEW EDMISTON to the United States Senate. A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that a better Representative and a better Judge never served the people of Virginia or West Virginia, and that while he is and always has been an unflinching Democrat, he is an honest one, and it would always be easy to know where to find him on all political questions.

A Convention was recently held in Tyler, Texas, to consider the proposition to divide the State. Delegates had been elected from ten counties, and seven more were represented by self-constituted delegates. A proposition to make the Brazos River and not the Trinity the western boundary of the new State, was tabled. It was then resolved that it is expedient to divide the State, though delegates from Red River, Cooke, Marion, Titus and Fannin protested against the proposed line. If the new State is formed, Jefferson, Marshall, Beaumont and Sabine Pass expect to become its leading commercial cities.

The Chicago *Tribune* predicts that to abandon the Governmental postal service would be to increase the rates of postage a thousand fold on all the paying routes, and would stop the delivery of the mails on four-fifths of the routes now in existence. The *Tribune* thinks the postal service is the most beneficent institution under the Government, and that the mails, which are a continuous current permeating every county and district in the vast territory of the United States, are the great tie which keeps the people bound in union, peace and amity.

Despite the proclaimed views of Gen. BUTLER, the Rochester *Democrat* ventures to suggest that the single work of devising and putting into successful operation a system of education that would insure to each American citizen a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, would be a sufficient "mission" to keep the Republican Party in power. That such a work is needed to secure the full fruits of universal suffrage, and to place our institutions beyond the reach of danger, it contends, is indisputable.

Some farmers and employers of laborers in Anne Arundel County, Md., have held a meeting in Annapolis, and appointed delegates to the State Convention for the encouragement of immigration, which is to be held in Baltimore on the 13th inst. At the same time they voted that the colored men of the county must abstain from membership of Union Leagues, under threats of ostracization from employment if they persist in affiliation with such associations. It is not probable that the illiberality which thus would control the political action of employes will serve to increase the tide of immigration into that State.

The Delaware Democratic leaders are said to have come to the conclusion that J. GLANCY JONES brought his carpet-bag into the State too recently, but that not he, but Ex-Congressman JOHN W. HOUSTON, now one of the Judges of the State Courts, must be elected to the United States Senate. The Wilmington *Commercial* remarks, however, that although there is little or no doubt that the SAULSBURYS carried their ticket in Kent by promising that none of the family would be candidates for the vacancy left by WILLARD, there is just about as little doubt, to its mind, that when the pie is opened, next January, the white-blackbird who wears the Senatorial badge will be found to be a SAULSBURY.

### FOUNTAINS OF DISEASE.

### Sanitary Condition of Leake & Watts' Orphan Asylum and the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum—Visit of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health Yesterday.

The terrible scourge of typhoid that has appeared in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on Washington Heights, has alarmed all the other public institutions in the vicinity, and, indeed, the only surprise is that that there is so little sickness in and around that section of the City. The people are saved from it only by the sparseness of the population, and the circulation of abundant fresh air. But even with these advantages diseases sometimes break out and carry off their victims by scores.

Yesterday the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health visited LEAKE & WATTS' Orphan Asylum, on One Hundred and Tenth-street and Tenth-avenue, and the Lunatic Asylum, on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Bloomingdale. The former was founded in 1843, when the land on which it stands and all around could be purchased for $1,000 an acre. It would cost ten times that amount now. The Asylum owned about fifty acres, a part of which has recently been sold and an income of about $1,000,000 yielded. Only full orphans are admitted to its benefits and there are at the present time 160 children within its walls, all of them apparently well fed and cared for in every particular, save a sanitary one. The Asylum having stood for twenty-seven years utterly lacks all the modern appliances for ventilation, sewerage, &c., and though it has a magnificent annual income, no effort has been made during those years to improve the sanitary condition of the place. The only mode of ventilation is by the windows. There are no cellars to the house, and the kitchen, basement and other rooms on the ground smell and feel damp and chilly and in bad condition. The dormitories are on the second and third floors. The first contains fourteen beds and twenty-eight children. The others are not so greatly crowded. One of the rooms, measured by the Committee, 36x25x10 feet, gives each child 321 cubic feet of air. The upper floors and rooms are only 7 feet high, so that the children are not so well provided for. The dining-room is in a wing separated from the main building. There are two water-closets on each end of the building for the use of the little ones, and the urine and all the waste water of the house passes into a sink, or cistern, from which it soaks or escapes through a half-choked sewer to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and thence finds it way along the gutter down to the low ground at Eighth-avenue, where it becomes a stagnant pool, or else is gathered into the numerous shallow wells dug about there by the squatters, and from whence by its use tends to create disease and increase the mortality, especially among children. The night-soil closets are detached from the buildings of the Asylum, but they are also of the rudest description—mere surface pits, half the time choked up, and more or less frequently made inoffensive by the use of disinfectants. They are emptied about every two years, and the excrement made into compost for the adjoining gardens. They were in a pretty bad condition yesterday, and the effluvia from the stream of sewerage on One Hundred and Tenth-street, was anything but pleasant.

The interior appointments of the Lunatic Asylum were found by the Committee to be much superior to the Orphan Asylum, but its system of drainage and sewerage was, if possible, a great deal worse. It is probably known that this Asylum is a branch of the old City Hospital, which, until recently, stood on Broadway, opposite Pearl-street. It is a private institution, none but paying patients being received therein, and the rate for board and medical attendance ranges from $8 to $30 a week for each patient. The involuntary confinement of Commodore MEAD therein has given it some notoriety, so that it need hardly be said that Dr. BROWN is its Superintendent and his assistant is Dr. PORTER. When the Committee called yesterday the former was out, but the latter very courteously received the sanitary gentlemen and their friends, and showed them through the buildings and the grounds. The Asylum buildings consist of a very neat and substantial brown-stone building erected some fifty years ago, and an extension and wing of brick built about thirteen years ago, and two detached lodges, together with an engine-house, wash-house carpenters' shop and other necessary out-buildings—the whole forming three sides of an irregular square. The Committee found no fault with the ventilation of the place, that being as nearly perfect as can be made without a rebuilding of the whole concern. The drainage, however, gave the Committee abundant cause of complaint. There are eight water-closets in the house, the excrement from six of which pass through a seven-inch iron pipe, which runs from the top to the bottom, and then empties itself into a cistern right under the windows of the female "lodge." This cistern has a sort of primitive "trap" arrangement, which must be opened every day or two and the accumulated excrement let off into a sewer, which carries it about 200 feet and deposits it into another cistern. The solid excrement is here deposited, and the fluid is carried off through a drain a further distance of 600 or 800 feet, and then empties itself into an open gully that will one day form the gutter of Tenth-avenue, and so it runs along about half a mile until it finds its level in a stagnant pool in Manhattanville, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard. The water is muddy enough and the smell sickening enough, when it leaves the Asylum grounds and enters the open street, to have it indicted as a nuisance, and the people who live in shanties along there and in Manhattanville, who use the stream for various household purposes, have a very narrow escape from epidemics. They are sometimes caught, however, and pneumonia, diptheria and typhoid are not strangers in most of the dwellings.

The flow from two other closets in the old building, together with the wastes from a bath room and kitchen are carried off through another iron pipe, which, strangely enough, is made to run in a nearly horizontal line, twenty feet or so of it through the principal kitchen, and thence under the sink, where it is trapped, and the waste from the kitchen enters it, and is carried off also. The product is received into a small cistern also, close to the male "lodge," from whence it flows off a short distance through a yard closet, into another cistern beyond. Here again the solid matter is retained, as in the other cistern, and every two or three years it is taken out and composted. The liquid floats off and unites with the other, and finds its outlet and permanent bed in the same stream and pool as before mentioned. There is a sort of indefinite idea in the minds of some of the people there that this body of fetid water gradually soaks away to the Harlem or East River, but they neither know nor care whether it does so or not. There are 165 patients in the Asylum at present, including eight dangerous cases, who are kept in the "lodges." Fortunately for them and for the other inmates, the wind does not often blow toward them, for, whenever it does, the stench and the foul gases from the closet cisterns are driven into the rooms and apartments of the buildings. Was this the constant experience nothing could save the inmates from disease and death. The trustees of the hospital and asylum have an income of $5,000,000, more or less, and for the protection of their own inmates as well as for that of the multitudes who reside in the valleys around them, they should maintain a better system of sewerage, and should carry off the deposits through a sewer or pipe, rather than along the gutter of a public street, under the eyes and noses of thousands of people. And if they fail or refuse to do it, the law should be enforced against them. They are at present building an asylum at White Plains, but that should not excuse the present dangerous sanitary condition of the present place and its surroundings. All that neighborhood consists of undrained ground, and the Legislature will probably be asked to give the Board of Health fuller powers to adopt and carry out a uniform system of drainage and sewerage for the whole island, consistent with its topographical conformation.

### The Marshall Forgery Case.

GEORGE H. MARSHALL, who attempted to purchase $10,000 worth of bonds with a check belonging to HORACE LELAND, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday. Mr. LELAND made affidavit that he had deposited the letter containing the check in the Post-office, and that the prisoner had endeavored to cash the same by writing, as be supposed, the name of the person in whose favor the check had been drawn. Mr. JAMES S. CLUTE, of No. 206 Broadway, testified that MARSHALL gave him the check in payment for bonds, and that having ascertained that the indorsement was a forgery, he pointed out the accused for arrest. The Magistrate held the prisoner for further examination on the 13th inst.

### Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair. The Commissioner of Public Works was requested to inform the Board by whose authority Warren-street is being paved with Dura pavement. There being but a bare quorum present, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

### A Mysterious Death.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, of No. 11 Rutger's-place, and JOHN MCCARTY, of No. 319 Water-street, appeared at the Park Hospital, on the 28th ult., in a carriage with a man giving the name of GEORGE JOHNSON, residing at No. 77 Mott-street. The patient was suffering with a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, which his friend stated had been accidentally inflicted by himself while handling a pistol when intoxicated in a Mulberry-street saloon. The man died early yesterday morning, having previously informed the surgeon in charge that he had shot himself. It has since been ascertained that the dead man's real name is PATRICK VAUGHAN, and that he lived at No. 45 Henry-street. Coroner SCHIRMER has ordered Dr. CUSHMAN to make a post-mortem examination, and he will thoroughly investigate the case today.

### DOCK REFORMS.

### Important Meeting of the Department of Docks—Petition From the Steam-ship Agents.

The regular session of the Department of Docks was held in their chambers, yesterday President JOHN J. AGNEW in the chair, and Commissioners HUNT, WOOD, HENRY, and SMITH present.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee, permits were granted to erect buildings and sheds on the following piers and bulkheads, on condition that they should be built on wheels so as to be easily removed: Between Nos. 43 and 44, 14, 12, 13, 48 and 49, 29, 10, 20, and 21 and 23 East River, and Nos. 5, 9, 16, 27, 26, 8, 38, and 6, North River.

The amount of rent for wharves and piers collected during the month of October, 1870, is $56,450 70, which amount was paid over to JOHN J. BRADLEY, City Chamberlain.

Superintendent WESTERVELT was directed to repair various bulkheads.

Gen. HUMPHREYS states that Government authorities designate the shoal off the Battery among those obstructions detrimental to general navigation, and that it belongs to the province of the United States General Government to remedy. On motion the communication was placed on file, and a copy ordered to be sent to GEORGE W. BLUNT, Pilot Commissioner.

A communication was received from Mr. F. J. W. HURST, in reply to a request of the Commissioners for a statement of his views as to the accommodations necessary for the European trade, and the many present disadvantages in the lading and discharge of cargoes of large vessels plying between New-York, Liverpool and London.

According to our present system, he said, we cannot discharge steamers in less than five or six days of the time they had to sail again. In consequence of this they have to discharge very quickly, and the wharf is piled to the roof with goods, from one end to the other, with barely space for carts to go up and down in the centre. The damage to goods is very serious; carts are detained sometimes over a day, waiting their turn to get down the dock; and then they have to pick their goods out of the pile. The expense to consignee and shipper is of course large, as all the extra labor and loss of time has to be paid for. It is necessary to have room for the Custom-house, but that is denied by the parties who hold the lease from the Astor estate. The bulk-heads are used as lumber-yards, and are of no possible use to the convenience of this port. The want of proper dockage accommodations is now felt severely by the steam-ship owners and the importers engaged in the European trade. For instance, the *Pennsylvania* and the *Queen* arrived from London and Liverpool Nov. 11, and the *Erin* on the 15th. Their combined cargoes amounted to 10,800 tons. The first named had to discharge immediately at Pier No. 47. By hard work night and day it was done, and she was loaded with 44,000 bushels of grain and 3,200 bales of cotton, and dispatched on the 15th. To do that, it was necessary to send 1,500 cases of goods to the general order store, and cart 800 packages to free store, to keep the dock clear, and all the outward cargo was sent in lighters alongside. No other dock along the entire North River front, with sufficient depth of water, was available at that time to discharge the *Queen*, which had to lay idle in the stream until the 16th. She should have left on the 19th, but could not be loaded with 53,000 bushels of grain and 4,000 bales of cotton, and did not sail until Sunday, 20th inst. The *Helvetia* was docked at Pier No. 49, and had to be hauled out at low water, and instead of delivering her cargo by the 19th, she could not until the 23d. The *Erin* arrived on the 15th, with 2,691 tons of cargo, and had to keep in the stream until she could be docked, on the 19th. With the large trade, constantly increasing, done by this Company, it is becoming a matter of serious consideration whether it would not be better to remove the business to the Jersey side of the water, at great inconvenience to ourselves and to the commercial community of New-York. But the constant and vexatious delays to which we and our friends are subject by the lack of proper accommodations on this side of the river has almost decided this step. You will agree with me that it would be a pity to have business representing a total tonnage of 375,000 tons per annum removed from this City, as you well know that, if you once divert a trade from a certain point or place, it is very difficult to recover it again. From five years' experience I would advise in the new system of docks, that the piers appropriated to European steamers should be at least 600 feet long by 100 feet broad, because now we have ships in our employ 410 feet in length, and have two more building 440 feet long. The tendency is, as it has been for the last twenty years, to increase the size of vessels; and we have gradually worked up from packet ships of 500 tons, to the present steamers of 4,000 or 5,000 tons. As it is well known the greater length you give steamers the more speed you get in comparison to the horse power employed. Naval architects are gradually increasing the length of vessels, and I have not the slightest doubt but that in five years time we shall have steamers in the trade between New-York and Liverpool 500 feet in length, and that in twenty years we shall have them 600 feet long. Thus, a pier 600 feet long will not be in excess of the demand of the times. A pier 100 feet wide will be just about large enough to work the present steamers properly, and afford room enough for carts to turn after going down the dock for goods. When a vessel makes a long voyage and comes in late, and has to be dispatched on her regular advertised day from here, the cargo is discharged under general order and special night permits, the dock is much more likely to be overcrowded than in ordinary times. If the Department intend to put warehouses over the piers, it will be better to make a general arrangement with the Collector to make the general-order and bonded stores on the piers, so that the present enormous expense of a vessel discharging under general order, amounting to about $1 25 per package sent to the general-order store, might, in some degree, be saved. The lower portion of the dock would then be left moderately clear for the receipt of outward-bound goods, which, under our present system, have to be received at our different wharves from lighters, and taken alongside of vessels at great trouble, delay, risk and expense to shippers and ships. Widening West-street to the bulkhead line would give ample accommodation to the traffic in that part of the City. I would also suggest that the Department dredge out some unoccupied pier on the west side of the City as a spare berth, so that the European steam-ships might be facilitated in their operations."

The communication was ordered on file. A committee of three of the Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, consisting of Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY and J. W. SCUDDER, of Jersey City, and Mr. EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, of this City as counsellor, were introduced, and severally heard in relation to certain troubles between their corporation and this municipal power (relative to ferry matters.) They were requested to present their grievances in writing at the next meeting. Gen. MCCLELLAN then entered the room, and the Commissioners went into executive session.

### Destructive Fire in Elizabeth, N. J.—Henry Seymour & Co.'s Shear Factory Burned.

At 12¼ o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered in the boiler-house of SEYMOUR & Co.'s shear factory, on High-street, Elizabeth, N. J. The fire was first discovered by the Police, and the fire alarm was immediately sounded, but on account of the dry and oily condition of the material it was impossible to stay the flames. The cause of the fire is at present a mystery, but it is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary. Thirteen workmen have recently been discharged from the works, and some of them swore revenge, and are suspected of the crime. The building was a solid brick structure, worth about $30,000, and the stock was valued at about the same amount. The property was insured for $38,000, as follows: Commonwealth, of New-York, $5,000; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Machanics' and Traders', of New-York, $2,500; Tradesman's, of New-York, $2,500; Astor, of New-York, $2,500; Market, of New-York, $1,250; Hoffman, of New-York, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; National, [Fire and Marine,] of Elizabeth, $3,000; Metropolitan, of New-York, $2,500; Adriatic, of New-York, $2,500; Merchants', of New-York, $2,500; Market, of New-York, $1,250. Nothing of consequence was saved from the flames, and twenty-five hands were thrown out of employment.

### New-York City Mission—Monthly Meeting.

On Wednesday evening the New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting in the North Presbyterian Church. Several of the missionaries related incidents of their experiences and observations in labors among the German population, and in tenement-houses and elsewhere. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, briefly reviewed the history of churches and missions, and gave a résumé of the present condition of the work. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, spoke of the neglected and the dangerous classes, and illustrated the practical operations of the mission in dealing with them, and gave several instances of wonderful transformations in life and character wrought by the Gospel. Among the statistical figures of the monthly results we note the following: 40 missionaries, 8 mission chapels, 4 mission Sabbath-schools, 2 lodging-houses and reading-rooms, 6,615 missionary visits, 111 temperance pledges, 400 meetings, 100,000 tracts and papers given, 125 families aided, $410 50 in cash given, besides clothing, fuel, food and medicine.

### The Government Suit Against Jay Cooke & Co.

The testimony in the suit brought against JAY COOKE & Co. for the recovery of the value of several thousand dollars' worth of counterfeit seven-thirty bonds, which were sold at the Sub-Treasury, was concluded before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, yesterday. Subsequently, the Court adjourned until Tuesday next, at which time the arguments on both sides will be heard. About $200 has been expended on the case as witness' fees, for the purpose of securing the attendance of Messrs. L. D. MOORE, GEORGE W. CASILEAR, JAMES GRAY and DAVID M. COOPER, employes of the Treasury Department at Washington.

### Senator Sumner on the War in Europe.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER lectured last evening, in Steinway Hall, on the "Duel Between France and Prussia," before a large and intelligent audience. The lecture had been previously delivered in Boston, on the 26th of last month, and was published in full in the TIMES of the 27th ult. The platform was filled with prominent citizens, among whom we noticed Senator MORGAN, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, Police Commissioner BOSWORTH, Judge WOODRUFF, Ex-Judge DAVIES, Judge SPENCER and PETER COOPER. Referring to disarmament and no surrender of territory as the condition of peace, he said: The day after having previously delivered his lecture, some of the papers commented on this theory as being unfair to Prussia, and others as being unfair to France, therefore he concluded that he had held the scales pretty evenly balanced.

### THE SWITCHMAN ASLEEP.

### Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Engine and Cars Badly Smashed—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers—The Switch Misplaced and its Tender Slumbering.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870.

What might have been a very serious railway accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Livingston's Bridge, six miles south of Hudson, this morning. The first Atlantic Express is due at Catskill Station at 1:50 A. M., but does not stop there. Soon after passing that point this morning, and when within one hundred yards of Livingston's Bridge, the engineer, Mr. CHARLES MELINS, suddenly observed that the switch was misplaced. He instantly shut off steam, whistled for breaks, reversed the engine, and pulled the patents, but the warning did not come soon enough. The locomotive and four express cars of the National and Merchants' Union Express Companies ran on the switch and off the track, turning upside down and being completely wrecked. All the platforms and bumpers of the sleeping and passenger cars were broken, and the bodies of some of the cars badly smashed; but, strange to say, no one on the train was hurt. The escape of the passengers was owing to the fact that the train always runs slowly at that point. The escape of the engineer, Mr. MELINS, and the fireman, was simply miraculous. When the locomotive turned over on her side they were standing on the foot-board, and expected that the tender would run upon and crush them to death. They, however, received not a single scratch, but cannot tell how they got out of their perilous position. The engine, No. 53, is very badly damaged. The cause of the accident was a sleepy switchman. All trains use single tracks on Livingston Bridge, and it is the duty of the switchman located there to attend to the particular switch that lets trains in and out. This morning, before the Atlantic came up, he was, according to the statement of Mr. CHARLES WILDS, conductor, fast asleep, and after the accident could not be found. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent of the road, was notified of the occurrence soon after it happened, and left this place for the scene, with a locomotive and wrecking cars, at 4 o'clock this morning, and in a few hours after he had all trains running regularly again. Mr. CHARLES WILDS, the conductor of the Atlantic Express, is entitled to credit for his attention to the wants of the passengers, and for his vigorous and successful efforts to prevent a panic among them.

### Chamber of Commerce—The Management of the Canals—Security of Private Property at Sea.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. GEO. OPDYKE in the chair. The Chamber resolved to return to its former position of allowing each member to deposit the ballot for himself. The following were then elected members under the new rule: Henry Adams, Chas. Blevin, Hiram M. Cool, William H. Donnat, John E. De Witt, John E. Hurry, S. S. Packard, Wm. J. Pietre and James Turner.

The following resolution in relation to the canals was adopted on recommendation of the Executive Committee:

*Resolved,* That Committee No. 6 be requested to inquire into and report to the Chamber, at its next regular meeting, what legislative action in respect to the canals is now required by the interests of the City and State of New-York.

The Committee known as No. 4, of which Mr. BIERWITH is Chairman, reported in favor of advocating, at the next conference of European Powers, the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war. The report reviewed the business of privateering until the Treaty of Paris in 1856, which this Government refused to sign, and shows that the reason that no privateers had been used in the Franco-Prussian war was that both parties were bound by the treaty. The Committee thought the present a good time for reopening the question so far as the United States were concerned, and asked that the Government might be urged to take immediate steps for securing perfect immunity for private property on the ocean in time of war. After a few remarks by Mr. RUGGLES, the Chairman suggested that the report be printed and considered at a special meeting, which suggestion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### Why Mr. Connolly Removed the Court Officers.

The last Legislature gave Controller CONNOLLY the power of appointing a number of additional Court officers, a power which he availed himself of to a very considerable extent, though he persistently refused to give the names or number of the appointees. On the 1st inst. one-third of these officers were dismissed, the Controller giving as his reason for so doing "his desire to cut down the expenses of the City and County Government." The persons dismissed, however, say that the real reason for the Controller's action was, that the elections being over, and they having rendered all the services in their power politically, the Controller felt it safe to get rid of them. A rumor is afloat that one or two hundred workmen will be discharged from the Water Bureau next week.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted to lay Belgian pavement in Bayard-street, Seventieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and Fifty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

The Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to advertise for bids for laying Stow foundation pavement in a number of streets.

Mr. MCCARTHY characterized this pavement as a "miserable and rascally job." No one wanted it laid, and yet the Board persisted in passing these resolutions.

The Board then adjourned.

### The Retaking of the Census.

Marshal SHARPE has issued instructions to his assistants concerning the re-enumeration of the population of this City. He requests them to do the work in an accurate manner and to make every exertion to correct all omissions which may have occurred at the late enumeration from whatever cause. The new enumeration will be strictly confined to persons who were residents of this City on the 1st of June last, and particular attention will be paid to ascertaining the names of the occupants of hotels. It is expected that an active man will be able to take from 700 to 1,000 names in a day.

### Reward of Merit.

Capt. EDWARD A. DAVIN, chief officer of the Court of Common Pleas for the past nineteen years, was, yesterday, made the recipient of a massive gold badge of the Americus Club, set with diamonds. The elegant and costly gift was made by the clerks and officers of the Court as a token of their esteem, and of his long and faithful services. The presentation speech was made by THOMAS H. LANDIN, deputy clerk, and responded to by Capt. DAVIN, who feelingly referred to the fact that he alone survived of all who were appointed with him. It is seldom the occasion offers to compliment faithfulness in public office, and it is pleasant, therefore, to record nineteen years of service which has commanded the esteem of associates and the respect of superiors.

### The Kellogg Concert Troupe in Buffalo.

Since Miss KELLOGG was last with us she has improved wonderfully. She sang the undying beautiful andante to the finale of "Somnambula" in a style that cannot be surpassed for depth of feeling, purity of tone, clearness of phrasing, and perfection of execution. In all her pieces she was recalled, and it seemed the audience would never tire of hearing her. WEHLI, who made his *entré* in his modest way, is the most successful concert player in America. We mean no disparagement to other artists. His power to please the audience is founded on real excellence. No better technique or more powerful or delicate touch can be found anywhere. We cannot refrain from saying a few words on the splendid grand piano that was used. A large sign, with the cabalistic word "WEBER" was displayed on the side of the instrument. We do not know Mr. WEBER, nor did we ever hear a grand piano of his before; but this we know, we never heard a better one than this. It has a magnificent, powerful yet clear tone, and is exceedingly sweet and strong in the treble. If WEBER's pianos are all like this, he must be the "coming man" we have heard of.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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JEWELERS AND SILVER-SMITHS,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Offer a very large and choice stock of very fine
THREE-QUARTER PLATE
WALTHAM WATCHES,
in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish, or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.—*Advertisement.*

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

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Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

Four Cents a Foot for Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.

For a Stylish and Elegant Dress Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

## MARRIED.

LOVETT—WARTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. H. Blauvelt, JOHN EDMUND LOVETT, of Hackensack, N. J., to ISABELLA M., youngest daughter of John W. Warth, Esq., of East New-York, Long Island.

NEWTON—SKIDMORE.—At the parsonage, Livingston, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, JACOB W. NEWTON, of Manhasset, to ANNIE A., daughter of Wm. Skidmore, of Roslyn, Long Island.

RAWOLLE—HERDER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., FREDERICK RAWOLLE to EMELENE W., daughter of N. D. Herder, Esq., all of this City.

SLATER—AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 24, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Mr. J. S. SLATER to Miss HELENA Q. AUSTIN, of London.

PRINCE—SPADER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. C. L. Wells, J. V. B. PRINCE to ELIZA V. SPADER, all of Flatbush.

## DIED.

BALLARD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, REBECCA OGDEN BALLARD, relict of William C. Ballard, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, George G. Draper, Bloomfield, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be at Bloomfield depot on arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M.

BUSH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 1, ALLAN COLE, infant son of Allan C. and Nettie Bush, aged 5 weeks.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from 1,180 Dean-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn.

COLLETT.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 1, after a painful illness, at her late residence, Peekskill, JEMIMA, wife of Joseph B. Collett, in the 72d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, ANN DAVIS, aged 79 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Astoria, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOOLEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, ABRAHAM HOOLEY, Sr., aged 74 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 193 Jersey-av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KEARNY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, JANE, wife of Edward Kearny, and daughter of the late John Clendining.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LYNCH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870, at her late residence, No. 59 West 19th-st., LOUISA LYNCH, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Philo and Clarissa Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John W. Thompson, No. 245 West 52d-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EIGHT-PAGE
SUPPLEMENT
WITH THIS WEEK'S NUMBER OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
CONTAINING
SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS
AND
CHOICE READING.

HARPER'S WEEKLY
ALSO CONTAINS
PARIS SKETCHES, BY BALLOON.
VOLUNTEERS ON DUTY.
WAITING TO BUY MEAT.
RUINS OF THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.
VIEW OF TRARBUCK.
VON MOLTKE MAKING A RECONNOISSANCE.
KING WILLIAM DICTATING A DISPATCH.
BAZAINE'S ARMY LEAVING METZ.
EXECUTION OF A CHINESE CRIMINAL.
A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.
BY SHEPARD.
COMICS
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(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the "YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME," No. [illegible] Washington-square, north, on FRIDAY, Dec. 2 at [illegible] o'clock. Ladies generally are cordially invited.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
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No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 [illegible] man-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FLORAL GUIDE
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The first edition of 150,000 copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an engraving of almost every desirable flower and vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with 300 fine wood engravings and two beautiful
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## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### City Horse-Cars and Starvation Wages.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

With your permission I will resume the subject of City cars and offer some suggestions, the fruit of a pretty wide experience.

Ex-Marshal MURRAY, the new Superintendent of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, in connection with Chief-of-Police KELSO, has set twelve expert detectives on the track of a lot of miserably-paid conductors, and has discovered what every shrewd observer knew before, that the men stole when they had a chance. Will the arrests remedy the evil? Only as long as the Police detectives ride in the cars. If the Seventh-avenue or any other City car company will persist in paying men of presumed average intelligence only $16 a week for sixteen hours continuous toil each day, is it not expecting too much of poor human nature, and can these conductors resist the temptation of "lifting" when fifty or sixty dollars a day passes through their hands? The remedy is very simple; pay the conductors higher wages, and get some one to guarantee their honesty.

I lived eight years in China, and employed at different periods several hundred Chinese, often giving them control of large sums of money. I did not speak Chinese, they did not speak English. Was there any risk in this? No. The honesty of every employe was "guaranteed" by a "head man." We pride ourselves on our superior civilization, and yet the "heathen Chinee" can teach us many things about the science as well as the economics of life. This "guarantee" system is an illustration. If you wish the services of a celestial you send for the head man and propound the question, can secure? and he replies, "my can secure—true talky." He selects certain men from his own district or city and offers them the position or place, and they, in consideration of the prospective wages, guarantee to him a certain proportion, to be paid each month promptly as long as the men continue in your employ, and pay the head men the stipulated amount, (and if they don't pay, he advising you to get rid of the delinquents,) he is responsible, and if you lose anything the broker makes it good. This system, simple, thorough and perfect, should be transplanted to New-York, and we would then hear no more of pilfering servants and employes.

A society was started in London, some years since, and also in Paris, which professed to insure the honesty of clerks, mechanics and laborers generally, but it was never carried out on an extended scale. A small affair was talked about in this City a year ago, but it was probably bogus.

An insurance company, absolutely guaranteeing the honesty of employes, is among the many things not yet realized in this so-called Imperial City, and yet they are numbered by the thousands in every one of the eighteen provinces of Cathoy. JASPER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

### Where is Controller Connolly's Annual Financial Report for the Year 1869?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Being an old resident of this City, I have always taken a great deal of interest in everything pertaining to the finances of the Corporation, and, latterly of the county also. I have been in the habit, for many years past, of procuring from my worthy friend, Mr. DIKEMAN, the venerable Stock and Bond Clerk of the Corporation, copies of the "messages," "budgets" and "reports" of the successive Controllers of our City, which I have studied with much interest.

The progressive and rapid increase in the population, wealth and improvement of this Metropolitan Island City of ours, as set forth and shown by the accounts and statistics contained in the Controller's annual City budgets and reports, and annual county budgets and reports, must be in the highest degree interesting and gratifying to every intelligent taxpayer.

But since the year 1868 the publication of those very useful and instructive documents of the Controller appear to have been discontinued. I have repeatedly called on my old friend, above-named, (with whom I have sometimes business to transact, as I occasionally make small investments in the revenue bonds and other loans of which he has charge,) for the reports of the year 1869, but I always get the same reply, "they have not yet been issued." I am quite at a loss how to account for such long delay. I have noticed in former years that there was always considerable delay in getting those reports printed, but I think never quite so long before as now. The fiscal year of the Corporation ends with the calendar year; and if we are ever to have a Controller's report for the year 1869, it certainly ought to make its appearance before the expiration of the present year.

The few facts given in the certificate of the highly respectable gentlemen composing the Committee invited by Mr. CONNOLLY to examine his accounts just before the late election, are satisfactory so far as they go. But it is to be hoped that that certificate was not intended to take the place of the usual full exhibits, always contained in the Controller's annual reports. TWELFTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, November, 1870.

### In Vindication of Gov. Hoffman.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We felt grieved this morning to see in the TIMES an aspersion upon the character of the single-minded and disinterested patriot who now fills the chair of Governor of this State. He was accused, among other members of the Ring, of taking care of his own relatives. This charge, in one instance, at least, we can refute. If he has provided for his worthy father-in-law, whose only child is the Governor's wife, by appointing him Collector of Assessments, and altering the compensation from a fixed salary to five per cent. upon collections, amounting to over $100,000 per annum; and if he has provided for one brother-in-law by insisting that his valuable services (heaven save the mark!) should be retained in the Mayor's office, he has nobly atoned in another case.

The office of Commissary-General of Ordnance was intended by the Constitution to be independent of the Governor, although filled by his own nominee. Nevertheless, the worthy and honest officer who has just resigned the position, was given to understand at the time of his appointment that his tenure of office must be subject to the pleasure of the Governor. Although this gentleman had distinguished himself in the war, he had never distinguished himself in political circles, and was ignorant of the way in which offices can be made useful to the Ring.

An officer and a gentleman, and bearing one of the most respected names in our literary history, he unfortunately had no political influence, and yet had the temerity to marry the Governor's sister without his consent! Of course the Governor immediately gave him to understand that no brother-in-law of his could hold a position on his staff, and he was obliged to resign his office, thus nobly clearing the character of the Governor, and forming another instance of the gratitude of republics toward their defenders.

We hope you will give this publicity, in justice to the Governor.

Yours, &c., SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

### Gov. Hoffman and the Judiciary.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You republished, a day or two ago, an editorial from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, advising Gov. HOFFMAN to secure the repeal of the Erie bill, which it appears is becoming too much of a load for the candidate for Presidential honors. It seems to me that the present state of the Judiciary is a matter of even more importance to the community at large than the Erie swindle.

The friends of the present Governor excuse his appointment of BARNARD and CARDOZO to the General Term, by stating that it was done under a misapprehension of the law. He supposed that by appointing them to perform General Term duties they would be disqualified from sitting at Chambers, Special Term, and in Room No. 13, and that thereby most of their power for evil would be taken away. If this had been so we should have had little cause for complaint, for with both of them at the General Term, hearing appeals from the decisions of upright Judges, they would have been rendered almost harmless.

It is needless to remark upon the qualifications of the Governor whose motives are thus defended. He has placed these two men upon the appellate Bench, where it requires a majority of the three Judges to reverse a decision before them, so that if a cause decided by BARNARD comes up on appeal, CARDOZO refuses to reverse BARNARD's decision, and however honest or well-meaning INGRAHAM may be, the judgment is, of course, affirmed.

However, at the present session of the Legislature, Gov. HOFFMAN has an opportunity of redeeming his character and of carrying out his former good intentions. Let the Legislature pass a bill prohibiting the General Term Judges from hearing anything but appeals, and these two men who so disgrace our Courts will be effectually shelved.

Of course they both will resign their General Term honors, but then the Governor can appoint honest men in their places, to review their decisions below. In any event, such a law should be passed. The General Term is now two years behind on its calendar, and sitting as it does only four times a year for two or three weeks, must so remain. Make the Court permanent, disqualified from doing any other work, sitting every month, and an appeal could be heard at once, thus removing one of the crying evils of the day. LAWYER.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Fully 2,000 of the 3,000 residents of Hampden, Conn., have been sick with malarious fever since the 1st of July.

The ice-cutters of Kennebec, Me., "coolly" announce that they intend to store 850,000 tons the coming season.

The White Stockings, of Chicago, have had a champion whip-pennant manufactured, to fly over their tent next season.

The editor of the Glenn's Falls *Gazette* has been appointed Vice-President of the Northern New-York Poultry Association!

All the scoundrels at Evanston, Ill., who were concerned in the disgraceful outrages of July, have been found guilty.

The value of imports at the port of Boston, since the 1st of January, foot up $44,922,801—an increase on those of the previous year of $67,954.

A Taunton, Mass., bee-keeper, seems to have had rather a "sweet thing of it." During the past year he raised and sent to market a ton weight of honey.

A modest admirer of the "true woman" recently caused it to be announced that he had subscribed $50 to the Woman's Suffrage Association of Hartford, Conn.

The novelty of a woman of forty-five running away with a youth of nineteen was recently witnessed by the loungers about the railroad depot at Detroit, Mich.

RICHARD SHELLY, of Logansport, Ind., having failed in an effort to induce a barber to cut his throat with a razor, retired in disgust from the shop of the latter, and swallowed enough arsenic to kill a dozen men.

Capt. NORMAN HURD, one of the last of the veterans who linked their fate to the Republic of Texas, died recently at Galveston. He was born at Middle Haddam, Conn., on the 31st of March, 1785.

During the present year 558 divorce suits have been instituted at Chicago. Of this number 252 were commenced by women, and 179 by men. The name of one attorney appears as having been connected with 243 of these suits.

There is a report current that the man who was supposed to have thrown himself from a drawing-room car, near Port Byron, N. Y., last week, had been robbed and murdered, and the body dropped upon the track.

A Port Huron, Mich., dealer has just returned from Liverpool, where he made a contract to deliver 10,000 barrels of apples, at $5 per barrel. He realized a net profit on the transaction of $1 75 per barrel.

Col. HENRY C. WILCOX, of Fall River, died suddenly at the Massachusetts General Hospital a few days ago. The deceased commanded a colored regiment at New-Orleans at the time Gen. BUTLER was relieved by Gen. BANKS.

The Troy *Press* asks what has become of the Ellsworth Monument Fund? "The snows of ten Winters," adds that journal, "have fallen on his grave, and yet the life service of loyalty has not crystallized into a monument to mark the spot."

Two hundred and fifty-six feet of pier, up to the water-line, have already been constructed at Chicago with the $50,000 appropriation made during the last session of Congress. The whole work of building a harbor refuge, it is estimated, will cost $249,875 52.

Mrs. FLYNT, the plaintiff in the celebrated Flynt-Coolidge dress-making case at Boston, has abandoned her exceptions to Judge REED's rulings, on which it would have been possible to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and has accepted the amount awarded by the jury, with costs.

A Minnesota paper, in referring editorially to the after-dinner speech of an admirer and subscriber, says: "Mr. BARLOW's inimitable style of elocution and gesticulation knocked into a cocked hat the most sublime, powerful, and successful tragic efforts of Forrest, Macready, Murdock, Booth and Fechter."

Six hundred Canadians, who desire to meet with an enthusiastic reception on the occasion of their intended visit to the Dominion, next year, have written from Toledo, Ohio, to Col. ROSS, Adjutant-General at Ottawa, to say that they are ready to offer their services in the event of any future disturbances on the frontier.

During the past three years a system of evening school education has made tolerable progress in Rhode Island. Six of these institutions have been for some time in operation at Providence, and arrangements are now being made for opening one in each village throughout the State.

California seems to be still overstocked with young men who find it very difficult to secure situations. A gentleman recently writing from San Francisco says: "There is not a solitary opening in the State of California, vast as it is, for another book-keeper, clerk, salesman, half-educated doctor, mining-stock broker, or general adventurer."

One of the most important alterations in the bill creating a paid fire department at Philadelphia, provides that no person holding office of any kind under Federal, State or city Government, shall be eligible to a position in the department. Another clause strikes out the appropriation of $400,000 for purchase of apparatus, &c., and directs the Commissioners to lease the necessary property.

The old-fashioned German custom of advertising the betrothal of young people, was recently renewed by a Teutonic family residing at Cleveland, Ohio, in the following announcement which appeared in the Akron *Germania*: "The betrothal of our daughter ANDREA, with the printer, Mr. W. MILLER, in Akron, Ohio, is hereby given notice of. H. GENTZ and wife. ANDREA GENTZ, WILHELM MILLER, betrothed."

A petition to the Legislature of Michigan, asking for the passage of a law to prohibit the tying of the feet or legs of animals for transportation, is at present in circulation for signature throughout that State. The object is to compel butchers and market men to provide cages or crates for conveying cattle and sheep from one point to another.

A decline in the receipts of the National Homestead for the Orphans of Deceased Soldiers, at Gettysburg, has called forth an address from Bishop SIMPSON, Gen. MEADE, Mayor FOX, and Mr. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, in which they appeal to a patriotic and generous public for aid to prevent "any serious embarrassment to the institution until the orphans of the Republic are better fitted to be sent forth into the world."

The Indianapolis newspapers appear to be rather badly exercised in an endeavor to discover the standing of a mysterious individual who settled down there some time since and started an immense wholesale cracker establishment in partnership with a worthy young citizen. The individual in question hails from Boston, but having absented himself from business for some weeks past, his creditors have begun to grow suspicious, and declare that if he does not soon return they will brand him as the central figure in a swindle of no mean proportions.

A disgraceful feud between some of the most prominent bankers and merchants of Wilmington, Ill., which has existed for several weeks past, recently culminated in the arrest of a number of the principals, who had sought to be revenged by paying men to set fire to the houses and offices of their opponents. Property to the amount of $7,000 was destroyed, and two valuable horses poisoned, before the arrests were made. Among those held to answer was ANDREW WHITTEN, a man over seventy years of age, the possessor of at least $100,000 in property, and whose sons are the founders, with himself, of the First National Bank of Wilmington.

A Texas homestead, if outside the limits of a city or town, consists of 200 acres of land, and all improvements thereon, and if within the limits of cities and towns, lots to the value of $5,000. In addition to this, a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature exempting from forced sale household and kitchen furniture, implements of husbandry, tools and apparatus belonging to any trade or profession, books belonging to public or private libraries, five milch cows and calves, two yoke of oxen, two horses and one wagon, one carriage or buggy, one gun, twenty hogs, twenty head of sheep, all provisions and forage on hand for home consumption, and saddles, harness and bridles necessary for the use of the family.

## RED RIVER TROUBLES.

### Threatened Expulsion of Gov. Archibald and Suite—Shocking Street Scenes—Sympathizers with Riel Dragged Through the Mud by Ropes.

*Pembina Correspondence of St. Paul Press, Nov. 14.*

The political campaign in Red River has opened with a vengeance. Drs. SCHULTZ and LYNCH are inaugurating various high-handed and lawless proceedings, and threatening as I understand, the expulsion of Gov. ARCHIBALD and suite, by forcible means if necessary—even if it takes the Sioux Indians to do it. I think likely there will be trouble during the pending contest, as the doctor is organizing a series of attacks upon the French for the purpose of keeping them away from the polls, as he well knows that his "cake is all dough" if the French vote comes out in force.

[Translated from the French.]

PEMBINA, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

*Editors St. Paul Press:*

Not knowing enough of English to write you in that language, I pray you to take the trouble to translate this letter and reproduce it in your journal. The facts that I am going to recount to you are the most exact truth, and as they were accomplished in open day, under the eyes of many witnesses, no one will seek to deny them or to cast doubt upon them. The French inhabitants of Red River, treated a little more humanely, since the proclamation of Gov. ARCHIBALD, began to believe in the conversion of their enemies, the Ontarians. Since the death, or rather since the assassination of the unfortunate GOULET, we had not to deplore any act of violence. It was believed everywhere that the tigers, hungry for blood, were satisfied with one such vengeance. But no; it appears that their rage is only lulled, and it is only an enticing snare, the better to seize their prey. Deceived by these appearances, some half-breeds, known for their attachment to RIEL, dared, on Sunday last, Nov. 6, to show themselves in the neighborhood of the town and Fort Garry. An honest citizen, of the name of LANDRY, and another of the name of ROMAIN NOULT, were immediately assailed and brutally kicked by the soldiers stationed near the fort. LANDRY was knocked down and dragged many hundred feet with a rope, which they had tied around his neck for the purpose of hanging him. It is very probable that the poor unfortunate would have been hung but for the arrival of some officers, who apparently threatened the soldiers, and he escaped from their hands. He has made a complaint to the magistrates, but it is probable the thing will go no further. ROMAIN NOULT received some kicks, of which he will never lose the remembrance.

The same day an inhabitant of St. Vital, also well known to have sympathized with RIEL, having business at the company's store, went to the fort. Immediately one of the clerks denounced him to the soldiers, who took great pains to surround him and examine him, in order, they said, that they might recognize him and attend to him on another occasion.

In the town of Winnipeg some other soldiers put a cord around the neck of a man named RIVARD, and wanted to treat him like LANDRY, because they suspected him of having been the friend of RIEL. This, Mr. Editor, is the whole matter. To have been a friend of RIEL is a crime worthy of the scaffold. I would never finish if I attempted to tell you of the thousand little affronts that they do not fail to put upon the half-breeds every time the occasion presents itself, in order to exasperate them. In Winnipeg, a respectable citizen, Mr. MCDERMOT, father-in-law of Gov. MCTAVISH, has lately seen his house invaded at 11 o'clock at night by the soldiers of the battalion, that flung themselves upon one of the servants and beat him brutally. Two young girls, being frightened, wanted to call the police; but the soldiers threatened to set fire to the house if any one went to make any complaint. Mr. MCDERMOT is not the only one to complain of like visits. More undisciplined soldiers were never seen. They are always on the point of mutiny for the slightest caprice that gets into their heads. They detest the Colonel, because he wants to submit them to discipline. I have never had much confidence in such men, but more than ever I am disgusted with them, and I am persuaded that Red River will never be at peace with them. Canada has made use of those in whom we had confidence, and who had authority over us to enslave us, but when our enemies shall have riveted our chains they will respect no one. Red River, I am persuaded, is destined to renew the scenes of all the English colonies. The history of the English Government since the conquest of Ireland down to the poisoning of the Chinese is a sufficient pledge of what we expect. A true Government of Carthagenians, it sustains itself only by fraud and perjury, and it is by these means that it marches since the ages in waves of blood. Oaths cost it nothing, because it costs it nothing to break them. The English soldiers came here on an expedition of peace, and on arriving here they have made war. They have promised us an amnesty, and an amnesty will only come when all the victims, singled out by the vengeance of our enemies, shall have fallen on the poniard of the assassins. The American who has read the history of his country has no need of other proof of the bad faith of the English Government. Now, I ask you, Mr. Editor, whether the Washington Government did not permit Canadians to send troops here only upon the promise that no one at Red River should be molested? I think you have something to see to in that affair, and that the American people will see whether Canada has been faithful to her pledges. VERITAS.

### Poisoning of a Michigan Family—The Danger of Picking Up Parcels.

*Saranac, Mich., Correspondence of the Detroit Post, Nov. 28.*

Our village is considerably excited over the poisoning of the family of Mr. AARON B. PRATT, on the 23d inst. The facts, as far as can be ascertained in the case, are, that several days before the family were poisoned one of the children picked up a paper of tea in the road, and carried it home. Having occasion to use the tea, it was steeped and drunk, when Mr. PRATT, his wife and three children were immediately attacked with cramps, convulsions and vomiting. Physicians were called in, but were unable to ascertain what kind of poison had been administered the family. Warm drink was prescribed for them. As soon as it was carried to them they went into convulsions again, followed by severe vomiting, which probably saved their lives. It was at once supposed that the tea was poisoned. Two of the children were away from home at the time, and escaped. The children are recovering slowly. They probably did not drink as much of the tea as Mr. PRATT and wife, who are in a very dangerous condition, with hopes of recovery. The tea has been taken to Grand Rapids to be analyzed, to ascertain what kind of poison it contained. It seems that the tea was picked up near the residence of THOMAS H. BOLTON, and the prevailing opinion is that the poison was intended for him and others in his family, as he has had a good deal of trouble lately in his matrimonial affairs. As the case will undoubtedly be legally investigated, the facts may be brought to light.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, (Dec. 1,) the attendance was light, and the market generally presented a quiet appearance. During the day considerable discussion ensued in reference to the extensive sale of City property made the day before by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and the result, it was generally conceded, was a very satisfactory one, the prices obtained being good; in fact, that all the parcels, with but few exceptions, sold well. The influence upon the market it was thought would be favorable, particularly at this time, when such strenuous efforts are being made in certain quarters to decry business, while as a transaction the affair was noticeable, showing that property could meet with a steady sale when it was understood that no secret exorbitant valuation had been placed upon it by those conducting the sale, to which figure it was necessary for it to be bid up before a bona fide transfer of the title could be made. A feeling of general confidence is what is wanted in the market, more than anything else; and as was said yesterday, if buyers can feel that auctioneers will at all times carry on business in an open, above-board manner, the greatest difficulty which exists as to the disposition of property at auction will be removed.

In regard to the present and the future of the market, the Real Estate Exchange is governed to a great extent by the same principles of trade by which the Stock Exchange is ruled. "Bulls" and "Bears," although not as numerous, frequent the mart the same as on the "Street." At the present time, it would seem as if an organized effort was in progress to destroy any confidence that may exist in the stability of the market. Sweeping representations are made, upon grounds not tenable, that it is impossible to sell any property at auction, that speculators are "loaded up," and a "crash" is imminent. Prices, it is claimed, must fall largely before any activity can be looked for. This is the course pursued by those persons only who hope to bring about a decline, thereby to reap a profit, and, having accomplished their end, and either "sold short" or bought at reputed bargains, expect in the future rise in property to realize fortunes. That a depression exists at the present time, we have before admitted, but at this season of the year, just prior to the holidays, no great activity should be expected. That the market is yet strong was proved by Wednesday's sale, the result of which should quiet to a great extent the apprehensions of the timid. Prices fluctuate at all times, but brokers generally report a good demand for property at private sale, and certainly the majority of the recorded daily transfers, which are numerous, are at fair figures. New-York real estate is intrinsically valuable, and as each year adds to the growth, wealth and prosperity of the Metropolis of the nation, a necessity for increased business facilities is augmented. This will continue to be the case, and when once the problem is solved for a mode of rapid transit from one end of the island to the other,—not a question of the distant future,—real estate will receive an impetus which will more than repay investors for any transient "panics" which may agitate the market. For the present week, public business may be termed close, but for next week several important sales are projected, and of these particular mention may be made of the following:

On Thursday, Dec. 8, V. K. STEVENSON SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will offer, at the Exchange, the entire block bounded by Fifth-avenue, Madison-avenue, and Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the Seventy-ninth-street entrance to Central Park. The location of this extremely valuable property is too well known to need an extended notice. All the lots are ready for immediate improvement, the streets surrounding the block being both paved and sewered. Its peculiar situation in reference to the Park, renders it peculiarly eligible, and from its many advantages it is the choicest lot of property offered at auction for years. The block belongs to Mr. DOUGLASS, and is the only one on the line of Fifth-avenue which can be purchased as a whole. The public sale is announced as positive, unless the lots are disposed of previous to the day named. From the well-known responsibility of the auctioneers in charge of the proposed transaction, a guaranty is given to the public that the sale of any lot, if made, will be of a bona fide character. The auction in any event will be largely attended, as already the prospects pro and con. as to the success of the operation, are the subject of active discussion in real estate circles.

On the same day, (Dec. 8,) DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. advertise the sale of 214 lots, located at Flatbush, Long Island, all within an hour in time from Fulton Ferry, in this City. The sale will take place on the ground, and about half the lots will be sold singly, the remainder being disposed of in blocks. This property is of course of a different class from that in this City, above referred to, to be sold the same day, but of its kind is equally desirable, being not only sure to increase in value, but furnishing, as it does, an opportunity by the expenditure of a small amount of money, for securing a homestead lot in the vicinity of New-York. These facts, influencing both speculators and persons of limited capital, will probably draw together a goodly attendance of buyers. Several other important sales are also projected for next week, all of which will be noticed in due time.

In the list of improved City property offered at private sale attention is called to that, the disposition of which is under the control of STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway. The list is a large one. In out-of-town property worthy of notice M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-street, offers twenty acres of land in the immediate vicinity of New-York, opposite the Dyckman estate, and of great prospective value. The property of WM. PAULDING, bankrupt, located at Poughkeepsie, is also publicly advertised by DEYO SMITH, assignee, No. 271 Main-street, in that city. The most valuable portion of the property for sale has a frontage on the Hudson River of 285 feet, extending back in depth 350 feet. Notice of a large number of other sales will, in addition, be found in our advertising columns.

The following recent private transactions are reported as having been made by JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-street:

Eight lots on the westerly side of Madison-avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, each 25x95, for $48,500.

Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the east side of Second-avenue, 25 feet north of Tenth-street, 25x55x88, for $35,000.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW-YORK. | |
| Rivington-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25 x79. | $9,000 |
| West and Bank sts., n. e. corner, 152.1x206.2x 117.8x211.5, hs. and ls. | 215,000 |
| 80th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. | 16,000 |
| 52d-st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l. | 38,000 |
| 53d-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16x100.5 | 4,000 |
| 55th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5 | 25,000 |
| 79th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l. | 30,000 |
| 86th-st., s. s., between 4th and 5th avs., lot No. 176 | 7,500 |
| 2d-av. and 114th st., s. w. corner, 50.4x100 | 7,000 |
| 9th-av., w. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x100 | 7,000 |
| KINGS COUNTY. | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Bond-st., e. s., 18.9 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 18.9x60. | $6,000 |
| Baltic-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Utica-av., 5x20x27.9x 25x127.9 (Q. C.) | 50 |
| Marion-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100, h. and l. | 1,400 |
| Sackett-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100 | 5,000 |
| Sackett-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100 | 5,100 |
| Scholes-st., n. s., 147 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 29.3x50, h. and l. | 3,750 |
| 1st-st. and 6th-av., n. e. corner, 250x200 | 46,000 |
| 2d and North 12th sts., westerly corner, 100x100, foreclosure | 3,800 |
| Chauncey-st., s. s., lot No. 39, block No. 2, Hunterfly map, 25x100 | 600 |
| Degraw-st. and 6th-av., s. e. cor., 100x100 | 10,000 |
| Degraw-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14 lots | 10,625 |
| Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. cor., 100x 25, 1869 | 650 |
| Hopkins-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 | 2,800 |
| Lynch-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100 | 900 |
| North 2d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 | 1,300 |
| 13th-st., s. w. s., 222.10 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x 100, h. and l. | 5,000 |
| Atlantic-av., s. s., 100.4 ft. e. of Butler-av., 24.8x 190, exchange | 4,000 |
| Bedford-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Taylor st., 50x100 | 12,000 |
| Barnett-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Duryea-av., 75x 100 | 7,500 |
| Division-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Hooper-st., 20x 73.11 | 8,000 |
| Gates-av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x 100, h. and l. | 6,000 |
| Lafayette-av. and Nostrand-av., n. w. corner, 20 x80, h. and l. | 10,500 |
| Lafayette-av., n. s., 41.5 ft. e. of Graham-st., 20x 78, three-story frame | 6,600 |
| Shepard-av., w. s., 105 ft. n. of Blake-av., 50x100 | 460 |
| Yates and Hancock sts., n. w. corner, 95x225 | 15,000 |
| Yates and Hancock sts., n. e. corner, 102.7x225 | |
| WESTCHESTER COUNTY. | |
| *Cortlandt.* | |
| Centre-st., n. s., adjoining Wm. Richards', 12x90 | $1,000 |
| Gore adjoining above | |
| Hudson River Railroad, adjoining Post road, U. Hill's property | 1,000 |
| *Greenburg.* | |
| Post road, e. s., adjoining Maria Ferris', 100x198 | $13,000 |
| Livingston-av., w. s., adjoining J. Remington's, 30x100 | 1,250 |
| *East Chester.* | |
| Summit-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Sidney-av., 75x100 | $1,000 |
| *Morrisania.* | |
| Grove-st., e. s., 620 ft. s. of Wall-st., 100x100 | $8,000 |
| *Rye.* | |
| Main-st., w. s., adjoining Sam'l Horton's 2 acres | $6,000 |
| *West Farms.* | |
| Dock-st. and Woodworth-av., n. w. corner, 42x 260 | $400 |
| Post-road, w. s., adjoining Mrs. Mowatt's, 38x 100 | 1,050 |
| NEW-JERSEY. | |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Lot No. 5, block No. 35, Van Vorst's map, 25x100 | $6,500 |
| *North Bergen.* | |
| Lots Nos. 24 and 25, block A, Tyler Park, 50x132 | $1,100 |
| Lots Nos. 22 and 23, block A, Tyler Park, 50x132 | 1,100 |
| Lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, block A, Tyler Park, 75x 149 | 1,650 |
| Lots Nos. 17, 18 and 19, block A, Tyler Park, 75x 149 | 1,650 |
| Lots Nos. 21 and 22, block A, Tyler Park, 50x100 | 1,100 |
| Lot No. 76, block D, Tyler Park, 25x100 | 310 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE**—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—Four buildings and lots for sale on Canal-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts., and four on Thompson-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**MADISON-AV.**—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, including some magnificent extra-size corners, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**SIXTH-AV.**—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE property north-west corner 6th-av. and 23d-st. Apply by letter to the owner, EUGENE LITTELL, Tarrytown, Westchester County, New-York.

**FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND FRONTING** the Park, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**FIFTH-AV.**—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR sale and to rent. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**LOTS ON 60TH AND 61ST STS.**, between 10th and 11th avs., for sale on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**PARK-AV.**—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES, INcluding some desirable corners, for sale cheap. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD LOTS.**—Entire fronts or single lots for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**SIXTH-AV. PROPERTY.**—VERY DEsirable corner for sale or to lease. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON** 54th-st., very near 5th-av., for sale. Terms to suit. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**A SPLENDID FULL-SIZE BROWN-**stone house on 39th-st. for sale. Terms easy. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK** bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

**A.—SEVERAL VERY ELIGIBLE** blocks, suitable for large institutions, for sale, on very easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 11TH-AV.**, with a number of lots on the rear, for sale at a bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A** TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A SPLENDIDLY LOCATED PROPERTY**

of about 20 acres,

three minutes from depot and Suspension Bridge,

to be built this year,

opposite the Dyckman estate,

for sale at less than half the prices realized at auction at

the Dyckman sales.

This property is capable of being divided up, and has an immense prospective value.

Terms very easy.

Full particulars of

M. A. J. LYNCH,
Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

**AT NO. 111 BROADWAY**—FOR SALE—By STANLEY DAY.

The *Real Estate Circular* mailed free upon request.

| | |
|---|---|
| West Farms. | |
| Central-av., Fordham, buildings and 9 20-100 acres, taxes, &c. | $30,000 |
| Boston Road, corner Woodruff-av., plot 57x113 | 1,250 |
| Rye Beach Property—John Duffy's Map. | |
| Lot No. 1, corner plot, containing about 26 City lots | 5,000 |
| East Chester, near Depot. | |
| Tuckahoe, 2 s. and c., f., 25x30, ex. 14x14, lot 100 x150 | 6,500 |
| Morrisania, near Southern Boulevard. | |
| Tinton-av., corner Elm-st., store and dwelling, lot 125x100 | 13,000 |
| Mott Haven, 3, s. f. r. f., 22x32, lot 25x100 | 4,250 |

**FOR SALE**—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 35,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 91 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

**FOR SALE**—FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at South Orange, N. J., on high ground, one hour from New-York; house, barn, 3¼ acres of land, lawn, fruit and shade trees, all in fine order; will exchange for improved Brooklyn property. L. FREEMAN, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**BROADWAY STORE TO LET.**—THE splendid double marble store and basement Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO RENT**—IN WEST 36TH-ST., A TWO-story high-stoop brick house; ten rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

**BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.**

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

**POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS.**, comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

**BY JAMES M. MILLER.**—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 394 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE** of A. J. Cipriaut at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Pine-st.

**BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.**, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: Supreme Court sale of six valuable lots, situate on the southerly side of 68th-st., distant 500 feet westerly from the westerly line of the 8th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.**

**BANKERS,**

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**8 per Cent. Interest**

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

**100 MILES COMPLETED**, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

**JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,** NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**STATE OF INDIANA.**

Holders of Bonds of the State of Indiana which have not been surrendered under the provisions of the "Butler's bill" of 1849, are requested to report the amounts held by them to

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.**

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.**

CHOICE

**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,**

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property - - $33,346,161

Whole Indebtedness only - - - - 869,000

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

**EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD**

**First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.**

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

**BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co**

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

**MUNROE & CO.,**

**AMERICAN BANKERS,**

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

**CITY STOCKS**

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870,

due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s, 20 YEARS TO RUN,

sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

**CITY OF CHICAGO,**

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

**PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF** the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Florida Improvement Company are required to pay ten per cent assessment upon their capital stock, together with all arrearages upon the first fifty per cent, assessment on said capital as is still due or unpaid to G. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIR**cular of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

**MONEY TO LOAN** ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**Montclair Railway**

**NEW-JERSEY**

**7 PER CENT.**

**GOLD**

**1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,**

INDORSED BY THE

**NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,**

FOR SALE IN

**DENOMINATIONS**

OF

**$1,000, $500 AND $100.**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board. HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

**AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF** The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,**

(Established by the Government of the United States,)

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.,

Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.

W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.

L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ANY SUM FROM $5 TO $1,000,000.

Interest payable or compounded three times in each year. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. Deposits can be sent by express.

GOLD DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at Six per Cent. per annum every four months, or Four per Cent. every thirty days. Gold interest-bearing Certificates issued, payable on demand.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF EACH DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $3,012,460 76.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

**DIVIDEND.**

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 25, 1870.

The transfer-books of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be closed at the close of business on the 1st of December, and reopened on the morning of the 12th of December next.

Quarterly Dividend will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 10th of December. WM. BREWSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED** on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

**THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON** First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Eastern Division) will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date. ZENO SECOR, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

**THE COUPONS** DUE DEC. 1 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, will be paid by the Union Trust Company at their office corner of Broadway and Rector-st., on presentation.

S. M. NEWTON,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.

**THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PA**CIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

**TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD** COMPANY of MISSOURI.—Coupons of the first Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on after that date on presentation to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

**THE JANUARY COUPONS ON THE** First Mortgage Bonds of the West Virginia Wayne County Coal and Iron Railway Company will be paid on presentation at the office of GEO. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 111 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS** offered to a party with some capital to enter into a paying legitimate business, protected from competition. Nothing better in the market. Details and estimates furnished on application to ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

**HARDWARE BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.**—A small, neatly fitted-up hardware and tool store on 3d-av., with lease of premises. Apply at No. 134 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

**WANTED**—ALL KINDS OF GOODS TO SELL on commission. Address No. 39 Union-square.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FINE ROAD OR CARRIAGE TEAM.**—Something choice, for sale by a private gentlemen having no use for them, being of Hambletonian stock, half brothers, six and seven years old, 16 hands high, dark brown, sound and kind, and will step in three minutes; nothing superior is to be found on the market; price $2,500, which is no fancy price. Address G. W. M., Box No. 5,471 Post-office.

**FOR SALE**—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands high; kind in all harness. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 305 West 19th-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

100 barrels new crop Currants.
5 cases Figs, pill boxes.
50 bags Ivica Almonds.
500 drums Figs.
15 cases layer Figs.
33 barrels New-Orleans Oranges.

## STATIONERY.

**SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS**, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

## SHIPPING.

### THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | Sat., Dec. 3 | Iowa | Wed., Dec. 21 |
| India | Sat., Dec. 10 | Syrian | Wed., Dec. 28 |
| Columbia | Sat., Dec. 17 | Britannia | Wed., Jan. 11 |
| Europa | Sat., Dec. 24 | Iowa | Wed., Jan. 25 |
| Caledonia | Sat., Dec. 31 | Tyrian | Wed., Feb. 8 |
| Anglia | Sat., Jan. 7 | Britannia | Wed., Feb. 22 |

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22 |
| Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28 |
| Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29 |
| Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15 | Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4 |
| Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT, SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD, Dec. 3, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, Jan. 11, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Halifax, N. S. | 20 | To Halifax, N. S. | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $125 to $170, | $60. |

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 3. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Dec. 22

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Jan. 7.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
| Agent, A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.**—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling-servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No 20 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

## Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS IN GREAT VARIETY AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

## G. RICHMOND & CO.,

NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

## RICH LACES.

BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
PT. APPLIQUE, PT. GAZE, OR BRUGES AND DUCHESSES LACES
IN NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.
RIBBONS, VELVETS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, SASHES, SCARFS AND BOWS, in all the newest shades. FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at

## MILLER & GRANT'S,

No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

### A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN
A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
REQUIRE
TEN SALESMEN,
WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS.
APPLY, WITH REFERENCES,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**INDIA GOODS.**—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 856 Broadway.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 21st day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NELSON H. OAKLEY, of the town of Rutherford Park, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for three years and four months, next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Southern District of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES S. FRIEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 29, 1870.

d2-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,751.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purposes specified in section No. 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Dec. 1, 1870.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERNHARD and ISRAEL KAHN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernhard Bernhard and Israel Kahn, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1870.

LOUIS HEIDENHEIMER, Assignee,
d2-1aw3wF* No. 31 West 46th-st.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alfred S. Jaffe, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870. DOUGLAS SLOANE, Assignee,
d2-1aw3wF* No. 655 Broadway.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
o14-1aw6mF Executors.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER,
EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.
au18-1aw6mF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.

BERNARD McFEELY,
BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.
s23-1aw6mF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY,
GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.
s23-1aw6mF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.
d2-1aw6mF*

## FURNITURE.

### DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 81 4TH-AV.,
First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,
Are now opening an entire new stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &C.,
Which will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE** in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WANTED**—A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE for lots in New-York Homestead Association—certificates at a premium only. Two lots to exchange.

Also wanted, a nice, gentle, family horse, top buggy, harness, and household furniture, in exchange for corner lot, only corner in New-York Homestead Association, Chatham, N. J.

Also four lots, very desirable, to close out certain blocks on Main-av., for good furniture, cash valuation.

Also a very valuable farm, 121 acres, for sale or exchange for house in New-York; located one hour and a quarter from New-York on New-Jersey Central Railroad; good barn, house, hennery, granary, well, garden, fences, &c. O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer of Furniture and Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS assistant in editing a magazine, or a similar occupation; is well educated, and experienced in writing and selecting articles, and competent to correct and alter manuscript; a permanent position desired; reference given. Address, for three weeks, H. C. M., Box No. 3,157 New-York Post-office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; is willing to wash for an infant; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 West [illegible]-st.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN excellent woman and first-class cook; French and English, country or City; meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c.; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress, chamber-maid and fine washer, or chamber-maid and waitress; is competent to fill either situation; can flute and do up fine muslins in the best manner; good reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a nice, tidy girl, understanding thoroughly her business; would have no objection to do light chamber-work in a small family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A WOMAN OF MATURE age, a situation as dress-maker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages no object. Apply at No. 92 Wilsey-st., Newark, N. J., between Warren and Academy sts., for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing, or do housework in a small family; good reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 31st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook or laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 West [illegible]

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, [illegible] to take care of grown children, and [illegible] bring up an infant. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A MOST EXCELLENT cook, highly recommended, a situation in a private family; would go for moderate wages; no less than $20. Apply at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is capable of taking care of an infant; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and laundress; best of references. Call at No. 200 East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., top floor.

**WANTED**—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS LOST her three months old baby, a situation as wet-nurse; best references. Call No. 337 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; or would take care of children; best of reference given. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent; has the very best City references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG widow lady, a situation as wet nurse, who has recently lost her own baby. Call at 234 West 18th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waitress in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av.

**ATTENTION!**—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French, Irish and American help can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; no other need apply; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more engagements by the week or month; understands all family sewing and dress-making; good City reference. Apply at No. 53 East 41st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH-woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out by the day or week to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will furnish her own machine, if required. Call at No. 149 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of a baby or growing children, or assist in chamber-work; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 163 East 44th-st., corner of 3d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse in a private family, or to take charge of an invalid lady; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 918 Broadway, first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; is accustomed to Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address No. 116 East 32d-st., third floor, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 63 41st-st., corner of 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress, would assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 37th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of references. Call or address No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has lived for several years in the best families in the City, to go out by the day as an excellent chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Address Mrs. THOMAS, No. 299 1st-av., candy-store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; would assist in the washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as nurse; is accustomed to travel, and can produce seven years' reference. Can be seen at No. 621 2d-av., near 34th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a private family; milk one month old. Call for two days at No. 363 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, lately arrived, as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse, and to do sewing. Call at No. 280 West 52d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and washer, or ironer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 477 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook and laundress, or cook alone; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., in fancy store.

**A DRESS-MAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS** her business thoroughly will go by the day in families; best of reference. Address No. 138 East 15th-st.

**GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL** positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. MRS. LOWE.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS and deserving man, (Norwegian,) to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is a responsible and careful man; will hire for low wages, and go any distance in the country; best of reference. Call or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business well; can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his duty completely; can bring three years' good City reference. Address C. M., No. 125 West 24th-st., first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; can bring good City reference. Address H. B., No. 159 West 19th-st., saddler store.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has six years' City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 13 East 27th-st., private stable, in the rear.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**TO MILLINERY HOUSES, &C.**—AN experienced clerk is now open to take a prominent position for 1871. Address RELIABLE, Station G, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLORED girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

**A. T. STEWART & CO., WANT SEVERAL** intelligent lads, of good education, to act as cash and stock boys. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th-st.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

**UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANCAISE**, parlant parfaitement sa langue, et bien recommandée, désirerait entrer dans une famille privée pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au Bureau, No. 405 5me-av.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,800 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD**—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, No. 2[illegible] West 2[illegible]-st. References exchanged.

**A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman, having first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

**NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN** BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suit of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

**A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED** with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling to No. 29 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

**A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED** sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 1[illegible] West 38th-st., near Broadway.

**A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story** front room, with bed-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and lady; may be obtained with board at reasonable price, at No. 128 and 130 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

**TO LET**—A ROOM, OR A ROOM AND BED-room, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; the situation is pleasant and near to cars and restaurants. Apply at No. 11[illegible] East 22d-st.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**LARGE FRONT ROOM**, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 946 2d-av., near 50th-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN** suite and singly, to gentlemen only, at No. 23 South Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

**HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS** in the modern house, No. 43 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

**A DOUBLE ROOM WITH HOT AND** [illegible] to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**—SEVERAL unfurnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

**NO. 133 MADISON-AV.**—A SUITE OF rooms, second floor, handsomely furnished, with superior table.

**NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.**—TO LET, with first-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms. References.

**NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.**—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

**NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.**—HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments to let, singly or en suite; opposite Hoffman House.

**NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.**—A BEAUTIFULLY-furnished second floor to let, with or without board; also single rooms; private table if desired.

**NO. 297 5TH-AV.**—SUITS OF ROOMS ON second and third floors, with or without private table.

**SECOND FLOOR**, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. References.

**NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR** FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

**A SUITE OF ROOMS** TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

**NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.**—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

**ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED** to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

**FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD**, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

## BOARD WANTED.

**A YOUNG LADY WISHES** TO OBTAIN board in a German family where she may have practice in speaking the language and the use of a piano. Those only speaking the best German need reply. References given and required. Address A. J. H., care W. J. Syms, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

### ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

### THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

### LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

### GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint

**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

**FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**—The best sustained boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Regular courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial; or students may choose their studies. Winter term, Dec. 8; Spring term, March 16. Students admitted at any time, and charged proportionally. Board, washing and fuel, $4 per week. For catalogues, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

**MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH** class for ladies meets EVERY DAY at 11 o'clock, except Saturday, at Mrs. Parks', No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Pupils are yet admitted this week. Each pupil $25 for a term of twenty-five lessons. Mr. Favarger will also give his attention to one or two more private classes if twelve members meet at one of the pupils' houses. Each member $50.

Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st.

**A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH** School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE**, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**WANTED**—BY THE WIFE OF AN EPISCOPAL minister, in a pleasant parish on the North River, one or two little girls to educate with her own daughters. Inquire of Mr. W. A. DUNCAN, office of Trinity Church, No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL**, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

**ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON**, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH** and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

**WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO.** 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

**THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL** for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

## TEACHERS.

**A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT** social position, desires a situation in a private family as governess to young children; or as a companion; has traveled abroad; a German family preferred, and a desirable home either in the City or country the chief consideration. Address Box No. 1,258 New-York Post-office.

**A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES** a position to take charge of the junior department of a school, or to give daily lessons in a family, in the English branches, French and music. Address GOVERNESS, Station L.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN** and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS** of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.**—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FRENCH NATIONAL BAZAAR.

TWO NIGHTS MORE, DEC. 1 AND 2.
SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
EVERY DAY, FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M.
IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR
IN FRANCE.
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR.
AUCTION SALE.

All goods remaining unsold will be disposed of at Auction, commencing FRIDAY EVENING at 7, and to be closed SATURDAY at 11½ P. M.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

### FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.

TO BE GIVEN BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB
DE L'HARMONIE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF
THE WAR.

The following distinguished artists will kindly contribute their aid upon the occasion:

Mesdames Haltier-Dosey, Susanne Thal, Leydeker, [illegible], Taillefer, MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Predignam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau, Glatigny.

The entertainment of the evening will comprise:

COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
COMEDY,
VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
NOTICE.

The sale of tickets will begin on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Fourteenth-street Theatre.

### HEBREW CHARITY FAIR NOW OPEN.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

The HEBREW CHARITY FAIR is for the joint benefit of the "Mount Sinai Hospital" and the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society." Will remain open three weeks (Sundays excepted.) Saturdays, from 8 to 11 P. M.; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on other days from 2 to 11 P. M.

Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

**SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.**
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.,

Mlle. ANTOINETTE RONCONI, Mme. CLARA PERL, Signor GEORGIO RONCONI, J. R. NILSEN, ANTONIO L. MORA.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, Ditson's, Pattison's, Pond's, and Association Hall Ticket-office, (Tract Society,) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

**BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY**, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

## MUSICAL.

## A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

### HAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS.**—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.** BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

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|---|---|
| L. D. RUCKER, | WM. R. BARR, |
| General Superintend't. | Gen'l Pass'r Agent. |

JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

### NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

## MEDICAL.

### THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

**TO TAX-PAYERS.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 2,
Holcroft's sterling comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Characters by

Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Annie Deland and Miss Blaisdell.

Notwithstanding the unabated ATTRACTION of the series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce their LAST NIGHTS, in consequence of the early production of THE NEW PLAYS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M.—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 5—(last time)—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

TUESDAY—(last time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, will be produced for the first time in America, with entirely NEW SCENERY and appointments, a comedy in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled

COQUETTES.

### FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A FEW EVENINGS
LONGER
ONLY.
THE
FAMOUS
PARISIAN COMEDY,
FERNANDE!

For only a few nights. Last Matinee but one SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.

⁂ Shortly will be given, with entirely new scenery and a perfect comedy cast, TWELFTH NIGHT; also, LONDON ASSURANCE and MAIDS AS THEY WERE, WIVES AS THEY ARE, for the first times this season. In preparation, SARATOGA.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 2, 1870,
BENEFIT OF MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
AS YOU LIKE IT,
with the following great cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| ROSALIND | Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS |
| JAQUES | Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT |
| ORLANDO | Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY |
| CHARLES (the Wrestler) | Mr. JAMES MACE |
| ADAM | Mr. MARK SMITH |

SATURDAY, AS YOU LIKE IT MATINEE.
In rehearsal, THE BLACK CROOK.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
MR. CHARLES FISH,
The challenge bare-back, somersault rider.
Equestrianism, Unrivaled Acrobats, Voltigeurs,
Gymnasts, Highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c.
GRAND FAMILY
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

### MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE SEASON 1870-71.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, at

STEINWAY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, with its lessons to civilization.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Sale of reserved seats will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library. EDWARD HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

## LECTURES

### MISS OLIVE LOGAN,

AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY
EVENING,
DEC. 7,
with
her
CHEERFUL AND SUNNY NEW LECTURE,
"THE
BRIGHT
SIDE."
THE BRIGHT SIDE!
THE BRIGHT
BRIGHT
BRIGHT SIDE!

Reserved seats at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, near Wall-st.; Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.; Carleton's, No. 1,122 Broadway, 24th-st. and 5th-av.

### STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her new lecture entitled
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?
being a conservative view of the marriage question.

Tickets for sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel, Brentano's Emporium, Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, Fowler & Wells', and Theatre Office, No. 114 Broadway.

**JOHN G. SAXE, LL. D., WILL DELIVER** his popular Rhymed Lecture, *Yankee Land*, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Shepherd's Fold. Tickets, 75 cents; sold at the principal Hotels and Book-stores, and at the Hall.

**REV. DR. J. P. THOMPSON WILL DELIVER** his third lecture on Egypt, in Broadway Tabernacle Lecture-room; entrance in 34th-st., near 6th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Subject—*The Religion of Egypt in Contrast with the Hebrew Religion.*

**PROF. AUSTIN FLINT, JR., WILL** deliver before the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., a course of four illustrated lectures on FRIDAYS, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23. Tickets, with reserved seat, $1 50 for the course; 50 cents for single lecture; to be had at the hall.

## STEAMBOATS.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River, For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

| NEWPORT, | OLD COLONY, |
|---|---|
| Com. A. G. SIMMONS, | Com. B. M. SIMMONS. |
| Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. |

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, 3d....2:00 P. M. | Friday, 2d....11:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 6th....2:00 P. M. | Monday, 5th....1:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 8th....2:00 P. M. | Wednesday 7th....7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday 8th....2:30 P. M. | Thursday, 8th....7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 10th....9:00 A. M. | Friday, 9th....8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 13th....10:30 A. M. | Monday, 12th....8:00 A. M. |

**ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.**—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND** THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL** Report and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately, by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following officers of the Association, and Chairmen of Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 365 Greenwich-st.
JNO. D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

Wards.

1, 2 and 3. Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4. Chas. Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5. H. S. Terbell, No. 59 Walker-st.
6. Jno. Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7. Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8. John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.
10. B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11. D. D. Wright, No. 257 7th-st.
12. James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.
13. Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.
14. Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16. Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17. Samuel R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19. Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d-st.
20. H. D. Ranney, No. 227 West 34th-st.
21. W. B. Bibbins, No. 63 Lexington-av.
22. E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.

Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.
Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.
E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.
J. Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House

**THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ARGALL &** HULL having expired by limitation, notice is hereby given that the business of the late firm will be continued at the same place by the subscriber.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870. THOMAS M. ARGALL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the approaching engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
the management is compelled to announce the
LAST WEEK BUT FOUR,
being the
108TH TO 112TH TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama
of that name.

RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Third week of Offenbach's masterpiece,
LES BRIGANDS,
Witnessed in two weeks by upward of
41,930.
delighted visitors.
THE NOVEL WHISPERING CHORUS
and
INCOMPARABLE LAUGHING CHORUS,
nightly hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm, and receiving
DOUBLE AND TREBLE ENCORES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN, }

### LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, after weeks of preparation, with new scenery, gorgeous costumes, new mechanical effects, new music, &c.

Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN and first appearance of Miss ADA HARLAND. Performance will commence with ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
THE LYSTER COMIC OPERA TROUPE,
In the BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

### STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2, TANNHAUSER.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

**RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS** will commence the 7th of December, 1870, in Union League Theatre. First night acts of Nabuco, Linda di Chamounix and Precauzioni. Tickets at the principal music-stores.

## DANCING.

### A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av.
Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

**MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES** for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

**HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL** commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

## PROPOSALS.

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

**PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED** on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertise," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 2d proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, via:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

35 feet 4-inch Wire Rope.
539 feet 3½-inch Wire Rope.
2,716 feet 3-inch Wire Rope.
500 feet 2¾-inch Wire Rope.
134 feet 2½-inch Wire Rope.
869 feet 2¼-inch Wire Rope.
987 feet 2-inch Wire Rope.
722 feet 1¾-inch Wire Rope.
950 feet 1½-inch Wire Rope.
217 feet 1¼-inch Wire Rope.
331 feet 1⅛-inch Wire Rope.

All to have a hemp heart and to be of Robling's manufacture, or of a kind equal in all respects, and to be painted; also subject to examination and test.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

## BILLIARD TABLES.

**$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE** billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

### THE SEAMEN'S EXCHANGE.

**Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Building—Speeches by Secretary Robeson, Mayor Hall and W. A. Booth—Dinner in the Sailors' Home, and Several After-Dinner Speeches—Mayor Hall's Sailor Costume.**

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Seamen's Exchange Building, to be erected on the site Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of many distinguished persons and a large assemblage of spectators. The necessity for such an institution has long been recognized, and about twelve months ago Capt. DUNCAN and several other gentlemen originated a movement having for its object the benefit of the seamen who arrive at this port. A charter from the Legislature was obtained, $60,000 subscribed, the appropriate site opposite the Sailors' Home selected, and the desirable object so far advanced that the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone was celebrated yesterday. A large platform was erected, extending the entire length of the building, on which a smaller one was placed to accommodate the speakers. Various national flags were displayed. The band of the ship *Vermont* was in attendance, and, under the management of Mr. [illegible] ALL, discoursed pleasing airs at intervals during the ceremony.

At 2 o'clock the following gentlemen were conducted to the platform by Capt. DUNCAN: Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Mayor Hall, Admirals Stringham and Smith, Rev. S. H. Tyng, W. A. Booth and Judge Benedict. The following gentlemen were also present: Capt. Waters, Capt. Nicholson, Chief-Engineer Sewell, Pay-master Cunningham, Commander Chandler, Lieut. Sheridan, Dr. Peck, Chaplain D. C. Kane, Rev. M. Murphy, Paymaster Eldridge, Moses Beach, Dr. Prime, Rev. Mr. Weed, Pastor Hesdrom, Rev. R. J. Walker, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Rev. M. Lewis, Dr. Eddy and several other naval gentlemen.

Rev. Mr. TYNG initiated the proceedings with a very eloquent and earnest prayer, in which he made appropriate allusion to the noble object of the institution of which the corner-stone was to be laid.

Mr. W. S. BOOTH was the first speaker. He pointed out the objects and aim of the institution, made complimentary reference to the charitable institutions in the City, and said that, although there were many in which the wants of the sailor were attended to, still they failed to meet the vast increasing demands of that portion of our brethren. There are, he said, 50,000 sailors annually arriving at this port, and at least 3,000 are always here, many of whom, through want of a home, are victimized by the land-pirates, who commit acts of cruelty on the unsuspecting sailor, which, if known, would excite the indignation of the entire community. To complete the building $35,000 more are needed, which he was sure would soon be contributed.

Mayor HALL, who was dressed in a pea-jacket, and looked every inch a sailor, then came forward, and having received three cheers, delivered an address, in which he said:

The sailor should be everybody's ward and, of course, everybody should be his guardian. He has small chance to learn to defend himself in the great school of human nature. The poet says his home is on the rolling deep; but prosaically the sailor has no home. He is the professional exile in the world, and yet it is possible to give him an approximate home. To this end is an attempt made today. The sailor's familiar sea school is the forecastle. Much depends for the young sailor on the kind of forecastle he first enters. There he derives his first impressions. The sailor is exposed to all the worst influences that the whole world can present. When he is on land its influences are apt to be impressed upon his memory, his thought and his will, when he goes to the forecastle. If, however, the influences on land are good, they follow him through life. In the building about to be erected, the sailor, young or old, will find when on land a kindly home. He will be surrounded by the best influences. In it he will learn the bright phase of his profession. In it he can deposit his hard earnings, (how expressive are these words, hard-earned wages, when applied to the sailor,) with a certainty of his getting them back with good interest, or, if accident happen to him, that his relatives can claim them. Here he can deposit his valuables and his mementoes. Here he can leave his land magnate when he sets out to traverse the deep toward either pole. Here he can make his just bargains without fear of misrepresentation or fraud. And in conclusion, speaking now, I shall hope through the Press to influence the great body of citizens of this mart that they will gratefully and generously provide means to perfect the great undertaking now inaugurated. Amen.

At the conclusion of Mayor HALL's address, Capt. DUNCAN expressed his regrets for the absence of Gov. HOFFMAN, who was detained by illness, and whose presence, he said, would have joined the last link in the chain connecting the sailor with the Government. He then introduced Secretary ROBESON, who was received with loud cheers. He was present, he said, to illustrate the interest which he, the navy, and the Government take in the objects of the institution they are founding, viz.: to improve the mental, moral, and social status of the seamen of our community, and to protect them from impostors at home and abroad. As a means to this desirable end the trustees of this association intend providing for the sailor an exchange, a reading-room, and a library. It is a glorious object, devoted to the interests of a gallant and well-deserving class of our fellow-men, and is worthy the ambition of every patriot and good man. This building, he continued, resting its foundations on eternal granite, and with the flag of the Republic proudly floating over it, will be an enduring monument to the liberality of this State and City. He then in very eloquent language extolled charity. To do good is noble, he said, and whatever alleviates suffering, whatever tends to bring the light of happiness where misery prevailed, is a criterion of good. No power can degrade, no tribunal impeach or dim the lustre which surrounds charity. It is the broad domain of human feeling, and its throne is erected in the great metropolis of the human heart.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's address, preparations were made to perform the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone. A zinc box containing copies of the day's papers, a plan of the intended building, several coins, and cards with the inscription Plymouth Church, was carefully sealed and deposited in the stone on which the corner-stone was to rest. The latter was then carefully lowered into its place. Secretary ROBESON with a silver trowel arranged the mortar, and with the eye of a master mason examined the level, and when this was found to be correct, struck the stone with a hammer, and turning to the assemblage said: "I pronounce this corner-stone well and properly laid."

At this instant at a signal from the flag on the Sailors' Home, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Navy-yard in honor of the occasion.

Subsequent to the ceremonies, a large number of those who were present, among whom were a few ladies, partook of an excellent dinner in the dining-room of the Sailors' Home, which had been kindly provided by the Superintendent, Mr. HENDERSON. Capt. DUNCAN presided, having Secretary ROBESON on his right and Judge BENEDICT on his left. Wine was not introduced, but the absence of this accustomed dinner beverage did not in any way detract from the pleasure of the occasion, or lessen the wit and humor of the after-dinner speeches. Capt. DUNCAN was the first speaker, and said they had much cause for joy in the thought that they were doing good. He related at length the objects of the institution, and pointed out the dangers to which sailors are exposed in the City. In conclusion he expressed the hope that in twelve months he might be able to invite them to the dedication of the institution, whose corner-stone had just been laid.

Judge BENEDICT was then called upon by Capt. DUNCAN for a speech, and proceeded to deliver a very interesting one. His long judicial connection with shipping matters had given him an insight into the treatment of sailors, which, he said, was at present very injurious to them. He heartily supported the objects of the institution, as he considered its influence would be highly beneficial in removing much of the evil to which the poor sailor is subjected.

Speeches were also made by Dr. LOOMIS, LUCIUS HART, Esq., Rev. L. S. WEED and Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, all of whom warmly advocated the cause of the sailor, and pointed out the necessity of the contemplated institution.

It is intended that the building shall be ornamental as well as useful, and Mr. R. E. HARTFIELD, the architect, and Mr. M. EIDLITZ, the builder, are determined to make it worthy of the noble object for which it is intended.

### Obsequies of Rev. Thomas Treanor—Solemn Requiem Mass at Transfiguration Church—Panegyric by Rev. Father Hasson.

A sorrowing congregation was present at the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-street, yesterday morning, on the occasion of the obsequies of Rev. THOMAS TREANOR, late pastor of that congregation. Long before 9 o'clock, the hour at which the solemn requiem services were to take place, Mott-street was made almost impassable by the huge crowd of people who were anxiously waiting for the doors of the church to be opened, and when they were opened the edifice was very soon filled. The corpse was exposed to view on a catafalque, which stood at the upper end of the centre aisle, immediately in front of the altar. The remains were habited in ecclesiastical robes, and were inclosed in a splendid burial casket, the face of the deceased being left uncovered. On this casket loving hands had placed a crown of camelias and wreaths of immortelles. The sacred chalice and the paten, which Father TREANOR had so often used in the celebration of the eucharistic sacrifice, were also placed on the casket. The church was draped with black. Over two hundred priests were in attendance. A requiem mass was celebrated in strict accordance with the Roman ritual. The celebrant was Rev. Father MCKENNA, of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in this City; the deacon was Rev. Father CASSIDY, of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Brooklyn, and the subdeacon was Rev. EUGENE MCKENNA, curate of the Church of the Transfiguration. Rev. EDWARD MCKENNA, of St. James' Church, in this City, acted as master of ceremonies. Rev. JAMES HASSAN, of Peekskill, preached an eloquent panegyric, in which he set forth, in strong and vivid colors, the purity of life and character of Father TREANOR.

The Most Rev. Archbishop then aspersed and incensed the remains, after which an opportunity was given the congregation to take a last look at their devoted friend and pastor. The funeral procession, which was a very large one, was then formed, and proceeded on foot to the cathedral church-yard, where the body was placed in the vault set apart for deceased ecclesiastics.

### New Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn—Laying of the Corner-Stone Yesterday.

On Atlantic-avenue, between Hudson and Brooklyn avenues, Brooklyn, the corner-stone of a new Orphan Asylum was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators, by Mayor KALBFLEISCH. The building is being erected under the auspices of the trustees of the Asylum now standing on Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue, and is made necessary by the constant and rapid increase of little ones calling for the accommodation which that institution affords. By the last annual report of the managers it appeared that there were then [illegible] children in the Asylum, with every prospect of a speedy increase. The institution is supported almost entirely by the efforts of the benevolent ladies of the city, of all denominations.

The new building is intended to accommodate [illegible] inmates, and will, when completed, be worth [illegible]. The architecture is Gothic, and the design is by GEO. HATHORN.

Previous to the ceremony of laying the stone, appropriate introductory religious services were held in St. Andrew's Church, at which Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of new St. Ann's on the Heights, officiated, after which the audience repaired to the new building, and were addressed for a few minutes by Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER, in the usual able style of that gentleman. He laid special emphasis on the statement that the community cannot afford to let children run uncared for through the streets, exposed to all the temptations of city life. He also spoke of the institution as being in itself a sufficient answer to those who are forever harping upon the differences existing between the various Christian denominations, and concluded by eulogizing the charity in question as one of the noblest that could engage the sympathy of the human race.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH then, with the assistance of several workmen, placed the stone in its position, having, however, previously inclosed in it a box containing copies of the TIMES and other New-York dailies, along with some local records of historical interest.

After the stone had been duly fixed in its position, the Mayor made an address, at the conclusion of which there was some fine singing by the children belonging to the institution, after which the proceedings were terminated by the pronouncing of a benediction by Rev. J. DUANE.

### Destructive Fire in Beekman-street.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered in the basement of the five-story building No. 57 Beekman-street, which resulted in very serious loss before they were fully extinguished. The first floor and basement were occupied by A. C. DOWNING & Co. as a glass warehouse, whose loss on stock is estimated at $20,000, which is covered by insurance to the amount of $40,000. A. EGGERS, dealer in hair-cloth and fine leathers, occupied the second floor, whose stock, valued at $20,000, was totally destroyed. It was insured for $5,000 in each of the following companies: Niagara, North American, Home, Liverpool, London and Globe and Eagle, being a total of $25,000. The other floors were unoccupied, and further damage was therefore confined to the building, which, having stairways leading to Ann and Beekman streets, was an easy prey to the flames, which reached almost every part of it, and some portions were completely destroyed. It belongs to the Endicott estate, and will require $10,000 for repairs, but is insured for $24,000, each of the following companies having a policy for $6,000: Home, City, North American and Phenix. The fire was first seen among some straw in the cellar, but nothing positive has yet been learned as to how the ignition occurred.

### The Fox Will Case.

The argument in the matter of the contested will of CHAS. FOX, deceased, which was to have been made before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday, has been adjourned until Wednesday next. The cause of the delay is that Senator HARDENBURG, one of the counsel for the contestants, who is to sum up the case on that side, desires to attend the funeral of the late Senator BLOOD, at Balston, today. Mr. FOX, as is known, upon his decease, by the terms of his will directed that the greater portion of his fortune be applied upon the payment of the national debt, the United States being the devisee. The case has attracted considerable interest, owing to the important legal questions involved. Ex-District-Attorney PIERREPONT will deliver the argument on behalf of the Government.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The United States ship *Delaware*, which was designed in Washington, built in Portsmouth, of 2,580 tons, ranking second-class, and which lately returned from her first voyage, has made one of the quickest runs on naval record from Singapore to this port. She left there at 4 P. M., on the 22d August; arrived at Tangiers, in the Straits of Sunda, on the 27th, where she coaled and left the same day, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on 25th September and remained there nine days, until the 4th October, arriving at St. Helena on the 13th October, and left twenty-four hours later, arriving at Quarantine, New-York Harbor, on the 19th November, at 1½ P. M. The length of the voyage is, therefore, eighty-eight days, and deducting the detentions at Angiers, the Cape and St. Helena, the time is brought down to seventy-six days. The voyage to the Cape was performed principally under sail. The *Magdala*, the pioneer steamer to New-York through the Suez Canal, beat the *Delaware* by four days only from Singapore.

DAVID HAERING, a member of a large family of counterfeiters, consisting of four brothers and two nephews, was produced before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, as a witness against ADOLPH KEEP, the young man who was recently arrested in connection with ALEXIS NICHOLAI, a Russian, on a charge of counterfeiting. HAERING acted as a "stool pigeon" in the case. Commissioner WHITE reserved his decision, in order to ascertain whether the District-Attorney had consented to the prisoner's discharge on account of his age.

There was a lively discussion at the meeting of the Bible Society, Thursday, in regard to the Washburn will case. A motion finally prevailed, offered by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, that a Court of Arbitration be chosen, consisting of three gentlemen, one to be chosen by the Bible Society, one by the petitioner, and the other to be agreed upon by the two.

The vestry of Trinity Church have arranged to have the choir of that church augmented on the four principal festivals of the Episcopal calendar—Easter, Ascension, Whit-Sunday and Christmas. In addition to the assistance of the organ, there will be harps, violins, flutes and brass instruments.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of THOMAS F. KELLY, who was run over and killed by a Boston train on the 29th ult. at Fourth-avenue and One Hundredth-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the Harlem Railroad Company prevent persons walking on the track in future.

GEO. MAX KELLER, the boy who stole a quantity of revenue stamps from his employer, HENRY H. TOBIAS, of No. 19 Broad-street, and HENRY SCHWARTZ, the man who received the stolen property, as published in yesterday's TIMES, were fully committed for trial yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs.

Mr. THOS. J. BARR, the newly-appointed Police Commissioner, appeared at No. 300 Mulberry-street, yesterday morning, and was introduced to his colleagues. At a meeting of the Board, Mr. BARR was assigned to the Station-house Committee, of which Mr. BRENNAN was formerly a member.

An inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN, yesterday, in the case of PERRY WILEY, who was killed by a Belt line car in South-street a few days ago. The jury exonerated the driver by a verdict of accidental death, and he was discharged from custody.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of JOHN O'BRIEN, aged fifty, of No. 47 Park-street, who is believed to be dying from injuries on the head, sustained at the hands of unknown men on Wednesday night.

Complaints have recently been made at the Post-office that letters containing sums of money, varying in amount from $10 to $100, have been abstracted from the mails. The special agent of the Department is "working up" these cases.

In the suit entitled FRINK vs. JACOBSON & MABIE, Judge BLATCHFORD has rendered a decision restraining the defendants from infringing on the letters-patent granted to the plaintiffs for the manufacture and improvement of reflectors.

MICHAEL KENNEDY, of No. 79 Robinson-street, quarreled with ELLEN, his wife, yesterday, when she stabbed him in the head, causing a severe and dangerous wound. He was removed to the Park Hospital, and the woman was locked up by Justice HOGAN.

ISRAEL WOOD, a clerk in the wholesale liquor-store of JOHN TAPPAN, No. 178 South-street, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. He held the pistol close to his forehead, and the bullet entering near the right temple penetrated the brain and produced insensibility and a probably fatal wound. The tragedy was the result it is supposed of temporary insanity, as it has been [illegible] cause of this state of mind has not been [illegible]. The unfortunate man was taken by Officer CHRISTOPHER of the Fourth Precinct to the Park Hospital, where he was received in a dying condition.

MICHAEL DONNELLY, aged nineteen, of No. 46 Chrystie-street, accidentally shot himself, yesterday, in the thigh while getting off a car in Ninth-avenue, the revolver in his pocket falling out. The wound is not serious.

GEORGE W. AULT, aged forty-one, residing in the Summit House, attempted suicide last evening by leaping off Pier No. [illegible] North River. He was rescued and taken to the City Hall Police Station.

Among the visitors to the Controller yesterday were [illegible] CONKLING, [illegible] THAYER and Mr. [illegible].

The Controller yesterday paid off interest and principal of City and County bonds to the amount of $2,855,483 30.

### BROOKLYN.

SILAS B. DUTCHER, the newly-appointed assignee for the Central Bank, gave bonds in $335,000, yesterday, in the United States Court. The sureties were John Williams, William Richardson, Julian Allen, Loran Palmer, David C. Lyell and Albert G. Allen.

Yesterday, Drs. GILLFILLAN, BRADY, STRONG, HARLIN and NEWMAN, under the auspices of the Health Board, commenced the work of vaccinating those residents of the Sixteenth Ward upon whom that operation had not already been performed. There were during the day six new cases of small-pox discovered and removed to the proper hospital at Flatbush.

JAMES C. HAZLETON sued S. W. DUNSCOMB, President of the Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for $4,500, the value of five horse-cars which he furnished that corporation under a former president. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount.

Dr. BAUREN, of Thirtieth-street, New-York, attended professionally the child of Mrs. ANN ROOK, of Skillman-street, Brooklyn, while suffering from small-pox, but failed to report the same to the Health Officer, for which neglect Judge WALSH fined him $25 yesterday.

Not less than 4,000 persons were present at the "Tabernacle," in Brooklyn, last night, upon the occasion of the fifth anniversary of "Our Mission," corner of Carlton and Fulton avenues. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN acted as presiding officer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. W. C. VAN METER and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

Police Officers THOMAS MCKEE and PETER DOLAN, of the Tenth Precinct, were held by Justice WALSH, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, in $1,500 bail, for having violently clubbed ALEXANDER STUART on the night of Nov. 10.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, last night, fire broke out in the fourth story of the dry-goods store of WECHSTER & ABRAHAM, No. 297 Fulton-street, caused by a bale of cotton coming in contact with the gas. Damage, $70; insured in New-York Companies for $60,000.

Twelve sinecure positions in the county buildings were abolished yesterday by order of the Superintendent of the Poor, and the unlucky holders thereof turned out to work for their living.

The United States steamer *Guard*, under the command of Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, left the Navy-yard yesterday morning for the Darien expedition.

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the well-known African traveler, lectured last night, on "Man and the Gorilla," before a large audience, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Pension Agent HAYNES will commence paying off quarterly pensions on Monday next, in his rooms over the post-office.

The Water Board yesterday, discharged two hundred men from the out-door Departments.

Gen. JOURDAN entered upon his duties as Assessor of the Third Internal Revenue District, yesterday.

### LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. DONNELLY, of East Meadow, was taken suddenly ill while proceeding from the railroad depot to her home, on her return from New-York. She was taken to the house of JACOB VALENTINE, while her husband went for a carriage, and during his absence she fell to the floor a corpse. An inquest was held by Coronor HICKS, and the jury returned a verdict of death from congestion of the brain. Some of her friends thought she had been foully dealt with while in New-York, and caused a post-mortem examination to be made, but the physicians only confirmed the verdict of the jury.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The premises of SOLOMAN JACOBS, in Marietta-street, Tompkinsville, were yesterday destroyed by fire. Mr. JACOBS' loss was $2,000, fully insured. The Staten Island Railroad Company owned the premises, and loses $1,000. No insurance.

Mr. HENRY BRUNELL, of New-York City, was yesterday thrown from his wagon while driving along the road at Edgewater, and badly injured. He was taken to a neighboring drugstore, and afterward sent to his home in charge of some friends.

The Pavilion and St. Mark's Hotels have closed. The proprietors say that last season was the most successful for many years.

### NEW-JERSEY.

A Convention of the Elders of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange was held in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown yesterday. Questions relating to the best mode of increasing the efficiency of prayer-meeting, the relation of the elder and the pastor, and the responsibilities of eldership, were discussed.

Wednesday afternoon a young man, named AUGUSTUS MCKAIN, lost his life on the Paterson branch of the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad. He was near Brank's crossing, shifting a switch, and, his foot becoming entangled in a frog, he was crushed before he could be rescued. He was the only support of a widowed mother.

WM. VOSS, of Hoboken, yesterday secured the arrest of his little son, only twelve years of age, on a charge of assault and battery. Voss was beating his wife, when the son became so enraged as to attack the father, striking him with a broomstick. Justice WHITNEY reluctantly committed the boy to the County Jail.

A man named DELANEY was arrested yesterday in Bergen for attempting to pass counterfeit money. The man had been watched by a policeman, and attempted to pass counterfeit bills on the Westfield Bank at a number of places.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the ferry-slip, at Hoboken, yesterday. His back was humped, and he was well dressed. The body was taken in charge by Coroner BURNS.

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Lieut. CHAS. P. COOPER is relieved from duty as Indian Agent. A general order from the War Department says that $50 will hereafter be charged against every enlisted man who shall lose by carelessness, or dispose of, a breech-loading musket of the Sharpe or Remington pattern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1.—The flag-ship *Severn* arrived in the Roads today from Norfolk, and is now at the buoys adjusting her compasses. Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee called on Gen. Barry today, and was received with the customary salute.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—American Securities opened quiet and steady. Stocks opened firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 1½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 93½ | .... |
| Consols for account | 93½ | 92ex.div. |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 88½ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, old | 88 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 90 | .... |
| United States 10-40s | 87 | .... |
| Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares | 111½ | .... |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| At. & Gt. West. R. R. Shares | 28 | .... |

[The closing prices were not received last night.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9½d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California White, 9s. 11d. for New Red Western Spring, and 10s. 7d. for Red Winter. Flour, 24s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 40s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s.; Pork, 107s. 6d. PRODUCE—Common Resin firmer.

[The closing quotations were not received last night.]

HAMBURG, Dec. 1.—PETROLEUM, 13 marc-bancos 6 schilling.

BREMEN, Dec. 1.—PETROLEUM, 6 thalers, 11 gros.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 126,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls. FLOUR quiet; sales, 6,000 bbls. at previous quotations. WHEAT quiet; sales, 12,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 15; 7,000 bushels Red Winter, ⅌ sample, at $1 29; held higher at the close. CORN inactive; offered at 65c. for new, to arrive; 67c. on spot; old No. 2 Western, 72c. OATS dull; sales, 1,500 bushels Ohio at 51½c.; Western No. 2, nominal at 70c. RYE held at 90c. BARLEY, PEAS and SEEDS firm, but inactive. PORK and LARD steady and quiet. HIGHWINES neglected; receipts continue liberal; 397 cars against 292 same day last week; market dull and lower ¼c.; large numbers going eastward without change of hands; sales today 178 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,160 lbs. to 1,361 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 65; 236 head Kentucky, 1,234 lbs. to 1,317 lbs., at $6@$6 90; 74 head Ohio, 1,100 lbs. to 1,225 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 25; 67 head Illinois, 1,268 lbs., at $6 25; 21 Michigan, 1,020 lbs., at $4 75; 104 head Canada, 861 lbs. to 989 lbs., at $4 25@$5 55. SHEEP market dull; prices ¼c.@½c. lower; sales were effected of 222 head Michigan, 70 to 77 lbs., at $3@$3 50; 293 Canada at $3 87½@$6, and 80 Canada Lambs, 74 lbs., at $6. HOGS—Market still improving; sales at $6@$6 75 for common to extra.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, small lots No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 37½, and No. 2 White Wabash at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 [illegible]. CORN dull; sales, [illegible] bushels at [illegible] and 1,200 bushels at [illegible]. OATS quiet at [illegible] for Western. BARLEY inactive. RYE dull; sales, [illegible] bushels old Canada at 85c. in bond. [illegible] $1 50 for [illegible]; $1 [illegible] for unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; [illegible]. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—[illegible] was taken this morning at 20c. to New-York. Lake FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,600 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 12,600 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye and 10,600 bushels Peas. Canal EXPORTS—1,855 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Rye and 7,600 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet and firmer. WHEAT advancing, with an active demand at $1 03½@$1 05 for No. 2; during the afternoon active at $1 03⅜. CORN dull and lower at 51c. for No. 2; during the afternoon inactive. OATS firm, with a fair demand at 36½c. for No. 2. RYE firm, with a fair demand at 68½c. for No. 2. BARLEY steady and unchanged. HIGHWINES active at 83c.@84c., iron-bound. Mess PORK closed dull at $18 75@$19, cash; $18 25@$18 50 seller December. LARD easier at 11¾c.@12c., cash. Dressed HOGS firm and quiet at $7@$7 50, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS more active at $6@$6 50. CATTLE steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—COTTON less active and lower; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 325 bales; net receipts, 175 bales; coastwise, 180 bales; total 355 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; stock, 7,250 bales. FLOUR quiet and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 57@$7 25. WHEAT—Choice White at $1 70@$1 75; good to prime, $1 40@$1 63; prime to choice Red, $1 30@$1 70; fair to good, $1 25@$1 45; common, $1 10@$1 20; Ohio and Indiana, $1 33@$1 35. CORN—White steady at 70c.@73c.; Yellow dull at 77c.@78c. OATS steady at 51c.@52c. RYE quiet at 75c.@85c. Mess PORK dull at $23. BACON quiet; do Rib Sides and Shoulders here; Clear Rib, 17c.@17½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 14½c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady at 50c.@52c. RYE firm and in fair demand; sales at 85c.@87c. OATS advancing, in active demand, scarce and firm; sales No. 2 at 46c.@48c.; choice White, 50c. BARLEY steady and in moderate demand; sales at $1@$1 10. Mess PORK quiet and weak at $19. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; Steam, 11¾c.; Kettle, 12½c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged; no demand. Live HOGS in good demand at full prices; all sold at $6 40@$6 55. Dressed HOGS, $7 80@$7 90; receipts, 6,000 head. Green MEATS—An advance asked, but none established; Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 8¼c.@10¼c.; Hams, 10c.@10½c.; later for light; ¼c. higher asked for Shoulders and Hams. WHISKY dull and drooping; sales at 82c.@83c. EXCHANGE, par.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—COTTON unchanged for Middling Uplands; do. Orleans, 16½c. Quercitron BARK steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull and quotations barely maintained; Ohio Extra, $5 62½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio, $6@$7 25; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT in improved demand; Indiana Red, $1 41@$1 42; Ohio do., $1 35@$1 38; Amber, $1 45@$1 48. RYE, 93c. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 85c.@87c.; New, 75c. OATS—State, 54c.@55c.; Western, 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS—Buyers demand a reduction. Mess PORK, $22 50@$23. LARD, 13½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23c. WHISKY held firmly at 90c. for Iron.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—COTTON dull. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27@$1 28. CORN dull; Yellow and mixed, 53c.; White, 54c.@57c. OATS easier at 43c.@44c. BARLEY steady at 80c.@$1 05. HIGHWINES firm at 8[illegible]c. TOBACCO heavy but unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $5 75@$6 50. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 25. CORN dull; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 56c. OATS dull; No. 1, 42½c. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Grain in store Dec. 1—211 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Treble Extra, $5 60@$5 75. CORN firmer; White, 75c.; Yellow, 80c. PORK firm; New, $21 50; Old, $22 75. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¼c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 13½c.@14c.; Keg, 14½c.@15½c. SUGAR—Prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES—Prime, 55c.@58c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 19½c.@19¾c.; Sight drafts, ¾ discount. GOLD, 110¼@110¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—WHEAT steady and quiet. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. CORN less active and rather weak. BARLEY is slow of sale, with a good supply offering; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 six-rowed State at $1, afloat, and one car No. 1 two-rowed State at 90c., in the elevator. OATS dull and rather drooping; sales, 1 car-lot State, bagged, on the platforms, at 63c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@15c. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05. OATS nominal. CORN dull and nominal. RYE nominally unchanged. BARLEY nominally unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $7 25@$7 50. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—TOBACCO—Sales 46 hhds. at $5 75@$6 50 for common to good Lugs, $6 75@$14 75 for common to good Leaf. BAGGING firm at 28c. COTTON heavy; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN dull and unchanged. HOGS firmer at $5 80@$6 45. PROVISIONS firmer and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 83c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 5,000 bales; net receipts, 6,261 bales; coastwise, 757 bales; total, 7,018 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,158 bales; to the Continent, 380 bales, to Vera Cruz; stock, 113,728 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—COTTON, 14½c.; receipts, 3,880 bales; stock, 38,750 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $4 75@$5. CORN firm and scarce at 65c.@67c. OATS, 48c.@49c. LARD, 14c.@15½c. PORK, $20. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 12c.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN heavy; No. 1 Mixed, 58c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS active at $7@$7 50.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2 Red, $1 19. CORN steady; new Shelled, 54c. OATS dull at 46c. PETROLEUM—Refined a little firmer at 20c. for car-loads; Crude quiet at $4 10.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—COTTON very quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 3,743 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,883 bales; coastwise, 62 bales; stock, 76,382 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE firmer at 42½c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 90. COTTON dull; Middling nominal at 14½c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 2,040 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,137 bales; stock, 28,864 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 552 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 1,457 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 128 bales; coastwise, 552 bales; total, 680 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, asking 15c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 1,165 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,101 bales; stock, 55,402 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 1.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,924 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,066 bales; stock, 5,007 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON quiet and weak; good Ordinary, 13½c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 1,751 bales; stock, 30,673 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—COTTON in good demand at lower rates; sales, 1,280 bales; receipts, 1,580 bales; Middling, 14¾c.@14½c.

[Advertisement.]
BE YOU LEAN OR BE YOU FAT,
You want a nice and nobby hat;
Such a one you will get at
KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.
No other hatter can compare
With KNOX for cheapness, we declare;
We know this, and, knowing, care,
To maintain it every way.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nebraska | Dec. 2 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Virginia | Dec. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Main | Dec. 3 | New-York | Bremen |
| Denmark | Dec. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Brussels | Dec. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Australia | Dec. 3 | New-York | Glasgow |

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ocean Queen | Dec. 3 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Rapidan | Dec. 3 | New-York | Havana |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 12 M., a supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen* at 10½ A. M. For German States, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 7 A. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 1—*In steam-ship Calabria for Liverpool.*—Miss Longmore, Miss Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. O. McNamee, A. B. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Pix, Mrs. E. D. Murphy, Mrs. F. M. Stanley, Miss J. A. Shuman, Mrs. Champion, W. C. Cochrane, I. H. Fairchild, I. B. Baker, I. H. Gardiner, Jr., E. Lennon, J. J. Quany, J. Fisher, Miss Bottumly, Mrs. F. B. Bottumly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barlow, W. H. Bennet, B. F. Smith, I. G. Findlay, Miss Wiffen W. J. Bingham, Wm. House, A. H. Caruch, Wm. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Newton, H. Cook, P. Hackbert, P. B. Goodsell, H. Deacon, J. D. Wells, I. M. Long.

### Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 1—*In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.*—Mr. Giraud, wife and 4 children, Miss Pollock, Mr. Allard, Mr. Penniston, Mrs. Frod and 2 children, Mr. Carrimbura and daughter, Mr. Bormel, Mr. Grandy, Misses Dubreuil, Mrs. Bell, Omber, Dumestre and 2 children, Miss Laferrion and servant, Bourdet and servant, Mr. Velasquez and 2 ladies, Bishop Areiga and 4 priests, Mr. Rival, Mr. Arrouet, Mr. Keil, Miss Lalore, Mr. Parts, Mrs. Bouvet and 7 children, Mrs. Lalardiere and infant, Mrs. Meillard, Mr. Correge and brother, Mrs. Dumont, Mr. Gous, Mr. Shileuit, Mr. Ventaro, Mrs. Monier, sister and 9 children, Mr. Charbonnier, brother and servant, Mr. Fortinean, wife, father and 7 children, Mr. Remington, Mr. Temple Prime and sister, Mr. Boll, Mr. Blom Garin and brother, Mr. Markin, Mr. Holt.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:08 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets....1:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:09 | Gov. Island..3:58 | Hell Gate....5:47

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston; San Francisco, Higgins, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; Missouri, Palmer, Havana and Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Glenneffer, (Br.,) Jarman, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Artist, Sergent, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Sappho Wilbur, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs H. J. Burton, (Br.,) Bessance, Bilboa, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Adaline Richardson, Wright, Matanzas, Snow & Richardson; Leona, (Br.,) Quigley, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Son; Eledona, (Br.,) Smith, Exeter, Eng., Heney & Parker; Morning Light, Dill, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Charles S. Bayliss, Steele, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Jennie Rosalero, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Para, Sprague, St. Pierre, Mart., F. Talbot & Co.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Nov. 19, with mdse. and 330 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 30, at 2 P. M., passed steam-ship Westphalia, hence for Hamburg, in lat. 40 25 N., lon. 68 20; Dec. 1, at 5 A. M., lat. 40 20 N., lon. 72 W., passed an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, at 6 A. M., passed two steamers, bound E., signals not shown.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Nov. 17, via Brest 19th, with mdse and passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy seas the entire passage.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Had fine weather all the passage; Nov. 26, off Carysfort Reef, passed steam-ship Lodona, hence for New-Orleans; Nov. 30, lat. 37 40, lon. 74 40, passed steam-ship Leo, do. for Savannah.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Washington, Richmond, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Asa Eldridge, Baker, of and from Boston Nov. 24, via Newport, R. I., 27th, in ballast to Fred. Baker. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Arabella, (of Scarboro,) Raper, Hiogo, Japan, June 7, with rags to order—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Had strong S. E. and light N. E. trades. Left St. Helena Oct. 14; crossed the equator Oct. 29 in lon. 31 56. Had moderate weather on the coast.

Bark Matilda, (Span.,) Luzarraga, Cienfuegos 35 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark G. de Galdo, (new, 600 tons,) Miller, Shetucket, in ballest, to Waydell & Co. Will load for Sagua la Grande.

Brig Balean, (of Nassau,) Balm, Montego Bay, Ja., 14 ds., with logwood, pimento, &c., to G. Wessels. Nov. 21, lat. 23 54, lon. 83 55, passed a wreck, apparently a brig or bark, with stump of mainmast standing and part of after-house decks even with the water. The brig Blanche, (Br.,) for New-York, via Milk River, sailed two ds. previous.

Bark Manitoba, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkie, Newport, Eng., 30 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather to the Banks, with E. winds; has been 16 ds. from thence with strong W. winds.

Brig John Cades, (of Brookhaven,) Nickerson, Cadiz 50 ds., with wine, &c., to A. Abbot. Had light variable weather to Bermuda; since strong W. winds.

Brig Minnie, (Br.,) Gordon, Harbor Grace, N. F., via New-Bedford, 18 ds., with fish and oil to R. P. Currie.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Guan, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig Harp, Robbins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Keating, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather. Left brig Thos. Turrell, of and for New-Haven, wtg. cargo.

Schr. Berma, (Br.,) Milton, Amherst, N. S., 25 ds., with coal and lumber to M. Vail—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Edward, Greenleaf, Rockland 12 ds., with lime to J. V. Haviland—vessel to master.

Schr. E. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds. with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Fannie, Johnson, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. General Grant, Fields, Rondout, for Charlestown.

Schr. Andrew Drew, Fletcher, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, Wellfleet, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Amelia Bartlett, Bartlett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Somes, Cobb, New-Bedford, for Tangier.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Lizzie Lee, Scubb, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Moses Patten, Harding, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Hutchinson, Eastport, with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Willie Martin, Noyce, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Czar, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. H. T. Hendrick, Allen, Baltimore, for New Haven.

Schr. Cinderella, Albertson, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Anna, Detrich, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wave, Mott, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. S. Washburn, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Hannibal, Cox, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Hanly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. Bradley, Brown, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. W. Wheeler, Wheeler, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Ball, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Casper Lawson, Hull, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Geo. Markel, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Fenton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Guptil, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Revolution, Allen, Eastport 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Branford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Chase, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Phinney, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Martha P. King, Swift, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. McGahan, Norwood, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Nelson, Macomber, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Wright, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, Musquash, N. S., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Colman, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Small, Booth Bay, with stone for New-York Post-office.

Schr. Flora, Smith, Dix Island, with stone for New York Post-office.

Schr. Wm. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Percy, Holden, Eastport 7 ds., with mdse. to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pressey, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Hannah D. Chase, Gloucester, with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickinson, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. L. L. Sturges, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to Samuel Miller.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad, No. 49, Little, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Frances Burdett, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Barley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alquizar, Thompson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse W. Knight, Plummer, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, (new,) Smith, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Boaz, Shute, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendrickson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. D. McCarty, Young, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary Westcott, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie Martin, Weeks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. N. H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Brooks, Lord, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Paterson, English, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Collins, Collins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Fleming, Jelerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hattie Page, Daley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. A. Boice, Dayton, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston.
Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hattie Helen, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. P. Higgins, Higgins, Boston, for Tangier.
Schr. Jane M. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Marblehead.
Schr. Roanoke, Philips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Pearl, Gosslin, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.
Schr. Margarette, Neal, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. E. M. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Murray, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anna Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. Abigail Hayes, Smith, Providence.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford, for Albany.
Schr. Charles Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Frank Edwards, West, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Ryan, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Sterling, Hase, Southport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. D. Morgan, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Geo. Fales, Kelso, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Allen, Allen, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Clarabel, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Helen, Soule, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lyra, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Sanford, Bridgeport.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Nickerson, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Cinderella, Varn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. E. Parker, Robbins, Rondout, for Baltimore.
Schr. Everglade, Hunter, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Saratago, Weeks, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Mediator, Giles, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Reading Railroad, No. 34, Lynch, Hartford.
Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Providence.
Schr. Gurtie Wilson, Lincoln, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Casco Lodge, Bearse, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Saulter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Providence.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ripple, Conover, Hartford.
Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, Providence.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence.
Schr. Watchful, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nadab, Keeney, Newport.
Schr. Rebecca, Florence, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Clara, Baxter, Boston.
Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Boston.
Schr. W. H. Beebe, Hulse, Virginia.
Schr. Antelope, Reynolds, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Cambria, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

Ship Arkwright, for San Francisco; barks Pekin, for Liverpool; Argo, for St. Mary's and Montevideo.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Arr. steam-ship Siberia, from Liverpool; brig Stromness, from Port-au-Prince; bark Azela, from Smyrna. Spoke Nov. 30, 150 miles from Boston, ship Premier, from Calcutta, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1—Passed in for Baltimore, barks J. Steele and Atlantic, from Cardiff; passed out, brig Laura, for London; schr. Jennie, for the West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 29.—Arr. brigs Jesse Rhynas, (of Boston,) Grand Turk, 18 ds., Boston; schrs. Alaska, Hoboken, Boston; Fannie A. Bucklin, New-York, do.; Charlie & Willie, do., Salem; Sarah B, Elizabethport, do.; Yankee Blade, Weehawken, Newburyport; Lizzie Maul, E. Smickson, M. and E. Henderson, Charles E. Jackson, and G. C. Morris, Boston, Philadelphia; Adele Trudell, Lynn, do.; D. B. Webb, Bangor, New-York; J. H. Burnett, Jonesport, do.; Richard Bullwinkle, Seal Harbor, do.; Wm. Jones and Adrian, Rockland, do.; Palloe, do., Norwich.

Sld. schrs. J. B. Norris, H. T. Hedges, Grecian, L. & M. Reed, and Frank Atwood.

30th, A. M.—Arr. brig Eliza, (Br.,) Wareham, Boston; schrs. Lucy D. & Mary J. Adams, Baltimore, Boston; Frances Arthemus, Weehawken, do.; Tantamount, Rondout, do.; N. B. Hawes, Tangier, do.; Charles F. Atwood, Yeomico, do.; Sequin, Baltimore, Lynn; Pavilion, Port Johnson, Salem; Hannah Willets, Pigeon Cove, New-York; G. M. Patridge, Rockland, do.

Sld., brigs Wm. H. Parks, Benj. Carver; schrs. May Munroe, American Chief, Chattanooga, Union Flag, M. E. Torrey, M. W. Drew, Florence N. Tower, Lady Suffolk, Florida, W. H. Thorndike, Burmah, Nile, Henry, J. S. Bragdon, Clara B. Chapman, H. B. McCauley, Richmond, Ocean Belle, Almira Wooley, A. L. Putnam, David Babcock, E. Simickson, Charlie & Willie, M. & E. Henderson, D. B. Webb, J. H. Burnett, Adele Prudell, Charles E. Jackson, G. C. Morris, Richard Bullwinkle, Wm. Jones, Fannie H. Bucklin, Pallos, Adrian, and Hannah Willets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Arr. ships Magnet and Prima Donna, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—Arr. steam-ships Alhambra, from Boston; Acadia, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Oriental, for Boston; Saragossa, for Baltimore; Herman Livingston, for New-York; ship Marion, Emerson, for Bremerhaven.

### Spoken.

Nov. 23, off Sombrero Light-house, brig Alexander, Nichols, from Galveston, for New-York.

Oct. 26, lat. 4 27 S., lon. 27 31 W., ship Buckingham, from Callao, for Cork.

Nov. 21, lat. 24 08 N., lon. 65 14, schr. Isolo, from New-York, for Porto Rico.

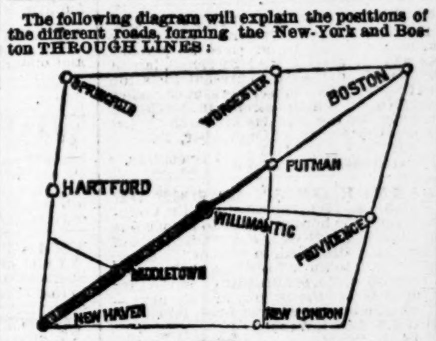
Nov. 27, lat. 39, lon. 73 30, brig Cuba, (Br.,) from Cette, for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb No. 5.

### Miscellaneous.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1.—Nothing new has been heard from the ship Persia. A N. E. wind has prevailed all day, preventing tugs from approaching her.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

A GOOD THING.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1871, devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Education, Art, Science, Literature, and all measures calculated to reform, improve and elevate mankind, physically, mentally and spiritually. Terms, $3 a year. Now is the time to subscribe.
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For warming dwellings and churches; the best mode of heating in use. Send for Catalogue. Prices reduced. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
LADIES' WATCHES,
OF ALL SIZES AND EVERY VARIETY OF CASING, WITH MOVEMENTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

$2,825,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS,
Interest at 8 per cent. in Currency,
or 7 per cent. in Gold,

At the option of the holder, secured by a first mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile, upon the trunk line of road, from the City of NEW-ORLEANS to the Western boundary of Louisiana, a distance of 226 MILES, in the direction of HOUSTON, Texas; the same being the Louisiana Division of the railroad of THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from the City of Mobile, Ala., to the City of Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 MILES. These bonds are payable, forty years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage, made to Hon. OAKES AMES and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Trustees, upon the Louisiana Division of the road, with the equipment, real estate and franchise pertaining thereto. The principal of the bonds is payable in New-York in currency, or in London, in sterling, at the rate of £200 for each $1,000; the interest is payable in January and July of each year, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. in currency, in New-York, or at the rate of £7 for each coupon of $40, in London, at the option of the holder, in all cases, and FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. By the terms of the mortgage, a sinking fund is provided, to be paid to the Trustees and invested by them, only in these bonds, sufficient to pay the whole amount of the bonds at their maturity. The Mobile Division of the Company's road, extending from New-Orleans to Mobile, has been constructed and equipped in the very best manner, and is now opened for traffic. The road of the Texas Division, extending from the western boundary of Louisiana to the City of Houston, will be opened for traffic in a few months. The Louisiana Division, upon which the mortgage securing these bonds is made, is now being constructed, and the first section of sixty miles will be opened for traffic early in January; and the Company expect to finish the whole division in about twelve months thereafter. The prompt completion of this division of the road is amply assured by the resources of the Company, which are applicable to the construction and equipment thereof, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash subscription by stockholders, 35 per cent. of which has been paid and balance to be paid at rate of 5 per cent. each month | $2,000,000 |
| 8 per cent. Bonds of the State of Louisiana, donated by the State to the Company, for this Division of its road | 2,250,000 |
| Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana | 2,825,000 |
| | $7,075,000 |
| First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds now offered for sale | 2,825,000 |
| Total | $9,900,000 |

The above resources being solely for the construction of this division of the Company's road, amply assures its prompt completion, and entitles its first mortgage bonds to be considered as one of the most safe and desirable securities ever offered for sale in this market. This road is owned by a company of capitalists, who have furnished all the means for the other divisions of the road, without offering to the public any of its securities, and under whose supervision the line is being constructed and equipped in the most thorough manner, and when completed, its track and equipment will compare favorably with that of any other road in the United States. The revenue of the road is amply assured by the large traffic already existing between the cities upon its line, and from the country which will be tributary to it.

The Company offer these bonds for sale at **ninety-two and one-half** per cent. and accrued interest, recommending them to investors as an undoubted security in every respect.

Circulars, with maps of the line of the road, and full particulars concerning it, furnished on application to the Treasurer of the Company, at its office, No. 31 Pine-st.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President; JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Vice-President; LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Treasurer.
EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman,
OAKES AMES,
HENRY G. GARDNER,
Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

AMERICAN PIANOS
AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS
TRIUMPHANT AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.
Chickering & Sons
WERE AWARDED THE
Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and
FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.
WAREROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av

Pyle's O. K. Soap.
Most Popular HOUSEHOLD SOAP in market.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.
R—"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pai

### TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN 11 AND 12, a GOLD WATCH with gold face. If returned to No. 47 West 20th-st., a suitable reward will be given.